

Washington: Affluence & Influence

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Polaroid's new Square Shooter 2

^{*}Suggested list price. **Comparison based on suggested list T88/T108 film.

A LETTER FROM THE PUBLISHER

WHEN Washington Correspondent Hays Gorey began calling on Jack Anderson to interview him for this week's cover story in the Press section, there was no need to get acquainted. They first met 25 years ago when both were young newsmen for the Salt Lake City Tribune. Their contact then was slight, but, says Gorey, "when I came to Washington for TIME in 1965, the first telephone call I got was from Jack Anderson. He had heard-he hears everything that I had arrived, and he wanted to take me to lunch.

They met frequently after that when Anderson made hour-long monthly visits to the Gorey household. He came not to talk politics or scandal, but religion. Anderson is a lay teacher for the Mormon Church, responsible for keeping in touch with a number of Mormons in the neighborhood, and Mrs. Gorev is one of them. Last

week the circumstances were radically different. Supersnoop Anderson, suddenly a controversial celebrity, required close scrutiny by Correspondent Gorey

Having known his subject for so long, Gorey was well-equipped to report on Anderson's psychology as well as his journalism: what motivates the complicated columnist is an important element of our coverage of him. Beyond that, says Laurence Barrett, who edited the story, "we set out to critique his performance and analyze his techniques. When you're writing about someone in your own business, there is always the danger of being unconsciously



In the case of Anderson, there is no problem. He has become a public figure, a contestant in the arena who almost demands to be judged on his views and record

The evidence came from many sources. While Gorey interviewed Anderson at home, in his office and in the Chinese restaurant of which the columnist is part owner, TIME correspondents in Washington and elsewhere sought evaluations of him from fans, foes and other muckrakers. With these reports in hand and four years of Anderson's columns at his side, Associate Editor George Church wrote the story. "I have read enough scandal," said Church, "to doubt the probity of every passer-by I see." Reporter-Researcher Georgia Harbison checked the article for accuracy and compiled a sidebar on Anderson's record of coups and fluffs.

Appropriately, our coverage of an exposé artist this week is complemented by an exclusive news story of our own that appears in the Nation section. Chicago Correspondent Ted Hall obtained a lengthy-and salty-interview in Denver with Dita Beard, the woman who, because of Jack Anderson, may be the most famous lobbyist in the U.S.

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The Cover: Opaque watercolor portrait by Harvey Simpson.

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Heartwarming news! Read how 6 frugal Dutchmen can help you enjoy this year's vacation on what's left over after you pay the rent-when your trip starts with a 747 flight nonstop from Chicago to KLM's Surprising Amsterdam.

With rents (and real estate taxes) climbing, there's not much left over for fancy vacations. But the same frugal Dutch who drained the sea from their land can assist you in wringing the last ounce of value from your vacation dollar. These are a few of them — real people:

Purser Wil Jobse and
his fusspot pamperers.

Even at KLM's frugal fares, flight
pursers like Wil Jobse will have his staff

stewardesses and a steward fussing over you as if you were a crown prince while they serve you sumptuous meals. Typical tourist-class dinner starts with either a shrimp or crab cocktail or a

velvery pate de maison. Next you might get tournedos tastily sauced by our chefs. You'll also get a crispy roll, a dessert such as a fluffy strawberry mousse, and coffee. And a few hours later KLM will give you breakfast, too.

Mr. Jan Visser and his ceaselessly scrubbed hotel rooms. S9. Mr. Jan Visser owns a modest II-room hone in a charming 17th-Century canal house. A double room costs 99 a night there, breakfast included. He thinks that for a whole 59, void damed well ought to have the cleanest room in the world. So from dawn to duak his hote! is scrubbed, swept and polished—and then polished, swept and polished—and then polished, swept and scrubbed.

Dutch hotels won't clean you out of

money. But they will give you more than your money's worth of cleanliness.

The late Mr. Bootz and his 17th-Century tavern. 35 cents a drink. In 1650, Mr. Hendrik Bootz founded "De Drie

Fleschjes" tavern – a tasting house. "Tasting house"? It's where gin and liqueur are served at ridiculously low prices. Many a Dutchman tastes, and tastes, and tastes. Next day

more. A brilliantly frugal way to enjoy the cocktail hour.

Mr. Maarten de Bruin and his blue and yellow railroad. 3¢ a mile.

Mr. de Bruin heads up Holland's nilorad system — a fleet of shiny blue and yellow trains that whistle and toot their way all over Holland 4.000 times

a day. He'll whistle you to just about any place in Holland for 3 cents a mile. Or sell you a rail pass good for a <u>week of unlimited</u> travel in Holland for about \$14.

5. Kapitein Cornelis van Groningen and his 5-day river cruise.

Cornelis van Groningen is kapitein of a comfortable steamer that chugs up the Rhine past medieval hill castles and quaint riverbank towns in Holland, Germany and France. Five days aboard his ship is one of the high points of a 15-day KLM tour that also includes Amsterdam, Paris, London, hotel accommodations, all breakfasts, shipboard meals and airfare—all for \$759.º Other KLM tours cost as little as \$460.º

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LETTERS

Is the U.S. Going Broke?

Sir / TIME's cover story [March 13] completely misses the point. The solution of the Government deficit problem is not to raise taxes but to cut costs.

to cut costs.

Not by skimping on essential services, but by canceling nonessential services and jobs and by reducing pay scales to a point where the public is able and willing to pay. In short, for Government to do what any business concern

caught in a fiscal squeeze must do to survive.
Why cannot TIME, instead of plugging for
a still heavier tax burden, acquaint its readers
with the major increase in Government costs
since the real trouble began about 1967?

RICHARD A. DOUGLAS Loudonville, N.Y.

Sir / Is the U.S. going broke? No, the U.S. is broke!

EDMUND LLOYD Middletown, N.Y.

Sir / Having myself cited Justice Holmes' dictum that taxes are the price of civilization, I agree with you that our unwillingness to pay more than token taxes leaves us a good deal short on civilization.

Short on civilization.

However, despite the reasonableness of your arguments, I must demur that I simply cannot afford further exactions. The reason is that I need all my money (and more) so that I

may acquire what I see in your magazine:
A frip to Bermuda (p. 4; p. Eugueot (p. 5);
the Life Library of Photography (p. 8; an Emeron Permacolier television et (p. 11); a steremon Permacolier television et (p. 11); a steremon Permacolier (p. 25); Seagram's
Crown Royal (p. 26); frijing with Jo on National Artifices (pp. 41-42a) some De Berst
Crosnicidated diamonds (p. 55); a Kodak Caroued projector (p. 76), and a Gran Torlino
tim fraing and white sidewalls (beck over).

ANDREW HACKER New York City

Sir / Kudos to Economists Pechman and Hele for theorizing solutions to our public service woes through major adjustments of taxes and expenditures. Now all we need is a sequel in your Behavior section telling us how our politicians can be psyched into proposing and passing the enabling legislation.

SIDNEY A. LEUBE

Corvallis, Ore.

Sir / The U.S. taxpayer is rebelling against the way the tax money is spent. In large cities, the amount of money that is wasted and misspent is appalling. The taxpayer sees working people in the properties of the properties of

New York City

Sir / I take exception to your cover story, in which you imply that teachers have easy work and short hours. Teaching is a demanding pression. I do not know of many persons remployed by private industry who consistently bring home work night after night. While it is true that teachers' salaries have been rising, so has the quality of American education.

Little York, Ill.

Sir / The problem of "Empty Pockets . . . " can be solved by a simple reordering of priorities: schools before bombers, houses before missiles,

TIME, APRIL 3, 1972



JUST WHAT IS AUTOMATIC ELECTRONIC FLASH?

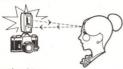
It determines how much light your subject needs and delivers exactly that amount.

All you do is trip the shutter.

Automatic electronic flash is the easiest, most foolproof way of taking perfectly exposed flash pictures. It's completely automatic and it will work with any fine camera.

Here's how it works:

When you release the shutter on your camera, the flash goes off. The light that hits your subject is reflected back into the flash unit's light sensor. As soon as the sensor measures enough light for a good picture, the unit turns itself off. Automatically. And all this happens in less than 1/1,000 of a second!



Never miss a picture.

A Strobonar unit with Rapid Charge has batteries that can be re-charged thousands of times with about 50 flashes per charge. You can charge dead batteries to full power in three hours or less. Or you can get enough



charge for five or 10 pictures in only five or 10 minutes. Which simply means that you'll never have to worry about missing a picture because of dead batteries!

Get 10,000 flashes.

This depends on the power source. Units operating on household current will continue to flash as long as the flashtube holds out—about 10,000 flashes! With replaceable batteries, you should get about 100 flashes with each fresh set of batteries. And at least 50 flashes per charge with rechargeable batteries.

Short perfect close-up flash pictures.

With flashbulbs, close-up flash shots are sometimes washed out with too much light. With automatic flash, however, you can take perfectly exposed flash shots as close as two feet. Or, with special lens kits, as close as two feet. Or, with special lens kits, as close as

You can photograph a bullet.

An automatic electronic flash unit can determine and deliver enough light for a perfectly exposed picture as fast as 1/70,000th of a second. This is fast enough to stop high-speed action. You can even stop a speeding bullet!



Here are only three of several

automatic Strobonars:

Auto/Strobonar 220 offers automatic operation from 2' to 13', recycles in 9 seconds, has a guide number of 35 and offers over 120 flashes on 4 "AA" alkaline batteries. Less than \$50.00.

Auto/Strobonar 332 offers automatic operation from two to 14' with a guide number of 40. It features Rapid Charge with about 50 flashes per charge. It recycles in about 9 seconds and has a 50° light angle. Includes PC cord. Less than \$100.00.

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(or PIP, for short)

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PIP can take an ordinary slide or filmstrip presentation and add the dramatic impact of motion sequences to it . . . without making it costly or complex.

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PIP lends itself to all kinds of creative film techniques famillar to film makers. Animation, slowdowns, speed-ups, popons, freeze-frames, frame changing to music . . . and lots of other ways of adding interest and clarity to films . . . can be done simply and economically.

Now that you know a little about what PIP does . . . what we'd really like to tell you is what PIP can do for you. If you use sound-slides-movies-filmstrips for teaching, training, demonstrating or selling . . . just write: North American Philips Corporation, Norelco Training and Education Systems Division, 35 Abbett Avenue, Morristown, N. J. 07960. Dept. T1.



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The Red Baron

Nothing is as first class as Lufthansa first class, my famous Senator Service, the one voted best across the Atlantic by American travel agents. At my brand-new terminal at JFK in New York, you check in at special Senator Service counters. then are whisked in a private elevator up to the spacious, uncrowded Senator Lounge, with a well-stocked bar, an art gallery, even conference rooms for a business meeting right at the airport, if you need a last-minute predeparture get-together with your business associates. And in Germany you will enjoy an equally magnificent Senator Lounge.

Once aboard, you choose from a selection of seven different international entrées that can be matched only by Europe's finest restaurants. You can stretch out at your ease in your seat, and on

my giant 747 jets you can enjoy visiling the upstairs lounge. There is room for you to do some in-flight paper work if you are an eager beaver businessman, or watch a movie or listen to any of five different stereo channels (\$2.50 for the earphones), or sip Rhine wine and watch my stewardesses. Either way you are refreshed when you arrive overseas and when you return home.

And of course, Senator Service is good for your morale, It makes me leal good and nobody is harder to please than me. So it should make you feel good. Enjoy Lufthamas first class. It's not just up front in the plane—it's up front of all the other aritines. We fly to more than 66 countries, so we are sure to go where you're going. For reservations call your travel agent or Lufthansa.





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sole to soul

hotdogs to haute cuis<u>ine</u>



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BEN CALDERONI Levittown, N. Y.

Madness Cult

Sir / I feel compelled to disagree that thinking has become a bad habit [Essay, "The New Cult of Madness," March 13!

Quite to the contrary, the exact opposite is taking place—people are really thinking for once. The Viet Nam War is clearly a product of non-thinking. Surely if Americans had been thinking we would never have entered Viet Nam. Furthermore, pollution, poverty, bad housing, and all the other various diseases this country is infested with a real products of non-

Today youth is thinking, and it has finally resulted in the closing down of the Viet Nam War, attacks on pollution, demands for better housing, investigations into corporations, etc. This truly is the beginning of the thinking generation.

Lexington, Ky.

Sir / If TiME's Essay is an indication of reasoned thinking, then the line between reason and unreason must be slight.

LISSA SCHWARTZ Chicago

Sir / Relevant to the Essay, Orrega y Gasset also noted. For plant, animal or star to live is to have no doubts concerning its own being. None of them has to decide what it will be the next instant—thus their life is not drama, but evolution. But ama's life ive scattly the opposite —it is having to decide every moment what he must do the next moment and therefore having to discover the very design of his being. So it seems we have no chone but to con-

MOVING?

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One of the table to an extension of the second of the seco

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tinue to make choices, and how can we make choices without thinking? By choosing not to choose? Then we are truly all doomed. (MRS.) SYLVIA TERRELL

Los Angeles

Sit / Congratulations on your fine article. We mystics and anti-reason advocates, priests, desist and the like have ruled the world for many centures, interrupted only by such inconvenences as the Renaissance. Artisticile gave use nunces as the Renaissance, artisticile gave use let a smark greatest possession, but now, with your help, and with today's philosophers and intellectuals behind us, we will assume our riability laloce on the throne of rule by guilt.

WILLIAM WEDDELL Pinehaven, New Zealand

Muskie's Tears

Sir / In regard to Senator Muskie's recent display of emotion [March 13], surely there must be something irrational about a society that deems it a sign of weakness when a man is moved to tears when publicly defending a val-

ue he holds dear.

I cannot help but feel that if more tears were shed for the cruelty, suffering and inhumanity we stoically seem to take for granted in this world, something meaningful might be done to eliminate them.

RONALD D. REMBAUM Turners Falls, Mass.

Sir / Who knows, maybe crying on TV was part of Muskie's campaign strategy. Nixon did it when he was Eisenhower's running mate, and look where he is now.

DEAN P. BLANCHETTI

Sir / Senator Muskie's lachrymal performance in New Hampshire suggests a slogan the Republicans might use this election year: "Beat Muskie, for Crying Out Loud!"

KENNETH D SCHROLDER Columbia, Md.

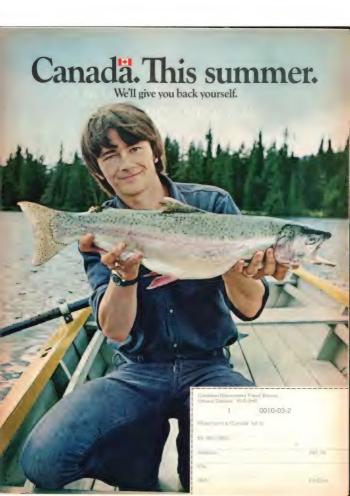
Sir./ That Senator Muskue cried un public is proof postive that he would be a post presidential choice. Doesn't he know that cryun not only is unnatural and infelicent, but is will cause him to rust severely? Someone had better tell him soon in order to stop the uply rumor that the U.S. turns out human presidential candidates.

WILLIAM B. POWELL Medford, Ore.

Portuguese Aid

Sir / The "Innocuousness Abroad" article Feb. 14! reported that the U.S. abstained on U.N. voice because it called for the denial of arms for use in Portuguese Africa. This is simply not true. The U.S. has not supplied any arms for such use since 1961. The fact is that we abstained because the resolution as drafted was a supplied to the control of the proposed of the proposed of the proposed of the proposed of the protor of the proposed of the protototoposed of the proposed of the propo

recently signed an agreement with Labour promising in early 5500 million worth of and, part of which is in military simplies. This refers to the agreement in connection with the extension of American basin grights in the Azotte vessel, a grant of 51,000,000 for education, 55,000,000 in nonmilitary surplus equipment, and PL-480 credits of \$50 million for the export of surplus agreement and one of the part of surplus agreement relates only to protioned in this connection relates only to process under consideration by the Portuguese, no-





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Dodge Dart'72



LETTERS

commitment having been made by the U.S. as in amount. "Military supplies" are nowhere included in the assistance package

MARTIN J. HILLENBRAND Assistant Secretary for European Affairs

Therapy in Verse

Sir / I read with interest and great concern your article "Poetry Therapy" [March 13]. Those of us who care about our language, in spite of all the abuse that is heaped upon it. those of us who care about poetry cannot but de-

plore this new violation of our craft. Verse without feeling is not poetry but

feeling without craft is not poetry, either.
Which is not to say that some of the products
of this new "therapy" cannot be poetry, but therapy and art are two very different things. Society has consistently expected its artists to be neurotics. Now it seems society ex-

pects its neurotics to be artists.

MARGARET CLARKE TORRES

Sir / In connection with the article "Poetry Therapy," to all budding poets I suggest that at times it would be more prudent and prof-itable not to send their verses to poetry editors. but rather to psychiatrists.

Mine included

DOMINIC L. SCOCCOLA

Bus View

Sir / Thank you for your story "The View from the Bus" [March 13]. This is to me the heart of integrated school experiences-that those inintegrated sensor experiences—that those in-volved, i.e., the students, will learn, given time and hitle interference, how to live in a multi-ethnic world. Thirteen-year-old John Kindig gets my vote for "Human of the Year." With youth like him, we may make it-if he can only teach the rest of us, in time, what it's all about.

(MRS.) LLIZABETH HARMAN Atlanta

Marantology

Sir / May I commend your article on the right to die, "Specialty for Losers" [March 13]. How-ever, I do protest the term losers. At 87 I am. like Dr. Poe, old enough to figure how I'd like to be treated. I feel that I am a winner and that my victory would be marred by any inappropriate delay in presenting the award (THE REV.) FRANK ATKINSON

West Palm Beach, Fla

Address Letters to TIME, Time & Life Building, Rockefeller Center, New York, N.Y. 10020

Time Inc. also publishes Liere, Fourtreet, Sewarts and Control of the Control of

It's tough beard



Michelin and Uniroyal.

Respectively, the 2 tire companies in the world with the most experience in making

steel-belted radials.

A superior type of tire, but more difficult to make.

The steel-belted radial is rapidly becoming recognized in the United States as the king of tires.

Not only does it have the superior performance characteristics of a radial tire, but it also offers substantially greater protection against disabling cuts and punctures than flabric-belted tires, because the belts under the tread are made of steel wire.

Other companies are beginning to produce this advanced type of tire. But bear in mind that the steel-belted radial is a more difficult tire to make because steel is a more difficult material to work with than fabric.

Uniroyal has made more than 20 million steel-belted radials in Europe over the past 12 years, and knows how to make them properly.

In fact, the only tire company in the world that has more experience than Uniroyal in making steel-belted radials is our competitor Michelin.

A leading German motor magazine, Auto Zeitung, tested 13 radial tires well-known in Europe. These 3 received the highest ratings:

Tests: (1971)	UNIROYAL	MICHELIN	PIRELLI CF 67 (Fabric)
Safety and Performance:	(Steel)	(Steel)	
Cornering	10	8	6
Wet skid	10	9	6
Handling	10	8	10
Tracking	8	10	9
Braking	8	7	6
Lateral Stability	9	8	5
Overall Response	8	7	7
POINTS	63	57	49
(PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM POINTS ATTAINABLE)	(90)	(81)	(70)
Economy and Comfort:			
Wear (normal driving)	8	10	10
Thereby % Wear	8	10	10
Wear (fast driving)	8	6	7
Rolling Resistance	8	10	9
Rolling Resistance (high speeds)	7	10	9
Availability	6	5	10
Comfort	7	6	7
POINTS	52	57	62
PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM POINTS ATTAINABLE)	(74)	(81)	89
END RESULT	(164)	(162)	159
RANKING	181	2ND	380

The other radial tires tested, their end result and overall ranking, are as follows:

(137). Stell (131). Stell (131)

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THE NATION

AMERICAN NOTES

Pot Luck

President Nixon is having a bad time with special-study commissions. He has appointed some 50 of them, but they keep recommending things he does not approve of. Two years ago, he rejected the findings of the National Commission on Obscenity and Pornography (named by President Johnson), which concluded that pornographic materials were not eroding the nation's morality. A Nixon-named commission made the proposal that oil import quotas be increased; the President picked another commission that opted for the status quo. Now he has dismissed a report on marijuana and drug abuse in the U.S.

The report maintained that the overwhelming majority of marijuana users do not turn to hard drugs. It also found little link between marijuana and crime or violence, and even suggested that less regulation of marijuana might curtail the use of heroin by taking "the young marijuana user out of a criminal drug-using culture."

The report contains the same Catch-22 flaw that exasperated drinkers and lawmen during Prohibition. The committee proposed, in essence, that private possession of marijuana be legalized, but that trafficking in the weed for profit should remain a criminal offense.



What price convenience?

Diluted Bangladesh?

Addressing another U.S. social blem almost as widely debated, the U.S. Surgeon General last week defended a report issued earlier this year calling for a reduction of violence on television. Appearing before the Senate Subcommittee on Communications, Dr. Jesse L. Steinfeld asked for "appropriate and immediate action" to diminish violence on television because of its possible effects on children. While Steinfeld's appeal did not constitute an official threat, touchy network heads were quick to react. Said ABC President Elton Rule: "Even greater emphasis is being placed on presenting children's programs which resolve conflict situations through wit, charm, intelligence and imagination." NRC President Julian Goodman added: "The real question for us is not to condemn all action and conflict because it can be called violent, but to present all these elements, when they are necessary to the story, in a way that does not glorify violence.

In essence, all agreed with the principle that violence begets violence, but also apprehended the basic paradox: one can dilute Gunsmoke and The Mod Squad, but how to make blithe stories out of Bangladesh and Bogside?



As any advertising executive with a breakfast-food account will tell you, the best way to a mother's pocketbook is through her children. Some Wisconsin Telephone Co. ads use an engaging little moppet named Lori Busk, 7, who urges mothers to buy a second telephone for the convenience of their tots. One ad begins with a hidden voice asking Lori, "Hey, what do you like most about extension phones?" Lori replies, "All the colors," adding, "They're con-" She then explains convevenient nience: "It means that when you're busy coloring in your room, you don't have to run downstairs to answer the phone.

All of which would be devastiatingly cute if it were not also rather unsetting. At least State Representative Harman Canada and the phone company, a monepoly, the horizontal and the phone company, a monepoly, the his kind of advertising." It is a blatant example of entering impopole's homes and caising conflict between a child and his parents." Wisconsin Telephone seems unperturbed by Sanasarian's crasade—appecially since the company related as the configuration of the company and the company company and the company and the company company and the comp



MUSKIE CAMPAIGNING IN MILWAUKEE



McGOVERN WITH STUDENTS IN MADISON



WALLACE IN TALLAHASSEE



Weeding Out in Wisconsin

THE intricate, Rube Goldbergian sys-tem of primary elections clanked through its first three stages without doing fatal damage to any of the major Democratic candidates, though some were seriously hurt. How the American people were going to survive the endless spring-with 20 more primaries to go-was another question. Almost weekly, it seemed, with hurdy-gurdy and bugles, politicians were "front-running" and "slumping," buried one Tuesday to be disinterred the next week in the costly, chaotic exercise of democfacy. The spectacle was beginning to give some point to Arizona Representative Morris Udall's suggestion that primaries be held only on three fixed dates, with the choice of date left to each state.

Next week's contest in Wisconsin.



HUMPHREY PREPARING SPEECH

with twelve candidates on the ballot in a large state that is in many ways a microcosm of the U.S., will be the first real bloodletting of the year, the first primary in which candidates risk being eliminated. Rural and industrial, populated by blue-collar workers, farmers ethnic minorities and students Wisconsin is known for its independent, sophisticated and erratic voting behavior: it was the home of Senator Joe McCarthy, but also of Robert LaFollette. John Kennedy undercut Humphrey there in 1960, and it was on the eye of the 1968 Wisconsin primary that Lyndon Johnson withdrew from the race, just before Eugene McCarthy swept the state.

The voters' mood in Wisconsin this year remains unpredictable, oddly disengaged. "There is something sleeping, something going on under the surface in this state, and the candidates have not captured it yet," muses Harold Rohr, a painters' union official in Madison. It is not apathy, reports TIMES of Gregory Wierzynski, "but something bordering on despair, People seem to suspect that the candidates are mere shadows—that if elected, they could not do much to change the rising prices, unemployment and heavy taxes," Says Mrs. Marguerite Wiegand, an Appleton Mrs. Marguerite Wiegand, an Appleton book in my hand, and when a political commercial comes alone, 1 shu it off."

The chief issue, a pervasive discontent, is the economy, Says Mrs. Marion Guslek, a housewife in Milwaukee "Last week I paid 49g for stalled dressing; this week it's up to 52s. You don't. Know when you go to the grocery store whether you are going to have enough money." Old people complain about the scanning with the complex of the complex of the Security cheeks. Except on the complex of the scannings. View Mrs. is discussed not in terms of morality but of its costs. Says Carolyn Root, a Sheboggan sales elerk: "Lord knows how many kids we could send through school if we just cut out a

few of those B-52 raids."

Boost. Edmund Muskie is going into Wisconsin with a psychological boost. Disappointed in New Hampshire and badly embarrassed in Florida, where Hubert Humphrey emerged a strong second behind George Wallace, Muskie captured 63% of the vote in a preferential poll against Eugene Mc-Carthy last week in Illinois. Beating Mc-Carthy was not exactly a triumph; Clean Gene was not taken seriously as a presidential contender, although he did campaign industriously. McCarthy's vote in part represented an informal coalition of "stop Muskie" voters. including supporters of Humphrey, George McGovern, John Lindsay and even Edward Kennedy, who has a hardcore following inside Chicago's Democratic organization.

Perhaps more important than the overall popularity contest were the races for convention delegates. McGovern. Muskie's sole opponent in those races, won only 14 seats, to Muskie's 59. Of the total, 87 delegates are "uncommitted"-almost all of them controlled by Chicago's Mayor Richard Daley. While Daley's bloc will make him a powerful force next July in Miami Beach, the primary demonstrated that the new Democratic Party reforms have almost halved his once total control of the Illinois delegation. At the same time, the primary results in contests for Governor and state's attorney revealed that Daley is otherwise losing his baronial grasp (see following story)

Through New Hampshire and much of the Florida race, Muskie ran a-gingerly centrist campaign, ignoring issues and appealing vaguely for "trust" and "confidence." In Illinois, after his Florida setback, he unveiled a "new Muskie"—fighting vigorously and taking the offensive on three fronts: the war, the economy and the Administration's ties to big business. His stance became distinctly populist.

Muskie is feeting a new strategy. He has begun attacking his Democratic opponents on the right—not only Waltedponents on the right—not only Waltedson, whom he right—not may be a contheir support of the ABM system and the
Se billion space shuttle. But he has not
attacked those to his left—Linday, Mestandard those to his left—Linday, MeAdvisor Jake, English says, is not
hopes to be "the surviving candidate on
the left," while Humphrey emerges as
the choice of the party's "establishclaims and entended union leaders."

Diehords. In Wisconsin, the man to beat will be Humphrey, Because of his years as Senator from next-door Minnesota, Humphrey enjoys broad support from labor unions and farmal and the support from labor unions and farmal last week showed Humphrey with 18%. McGowern with 16% and Museum 18% of the support of

McGovern's camp, which is formidably organized in Wisconsin, always contended that the race would eventually narrow down to their man and Hubert. To staffers still preparing offensives against Muskie. McGovern Adviser Frank Mankiewicz scoffed last week with perhaps premature bravado: "You're firing torpedoes into the hulk of the Grafy Spee."

Since busing is not a major issue in Wisconsin, Wallace has concentrated his campaign on high taxes and "lib-eral elitism." He won one-third of the Wisconsin vote in the 1964 Democratic primary, and 8% as the third-party candidate in the 1968 general election. After his victory in Florida, he is a potentially explosive factor in the Wisconsin voting this year.

For John Lindsay, Wiscomin is most crucial of all. Having won only 7% of the Florida vote. Lindsay has hown all of his organizational resources into the state, although his budget is cored \$1.2000 for \$1.2000 for \$1.700 for \$1.700

After Wisconsin, the field will narrow. Some of the candidates, contemplating the frenetic spring ahead, may be tempted by Adais Stevenson's vision of an apolitical peace: "To sit in the shade with a glass of wine in my hand and watch the people dance."

Manaled Machine

It was primary-election night in Chicago, but what was the matter with everybody? Why no festivities, why not the usual arm pumping and back thumping? The hordes of loyal Democratic Party workers who gathered in the Sherman House hotel to await the returns were uncommonly solemn and silent Ward bosses did not barge exuberantly into Mayor Richard Daley's tightly guarded inner office. They slunk in sheepishly or stayed away altogether.

The gloom was justified. The vote tallies had spoiled their plans and struck the machine a staggering blow. For the first time since 1938, the Cook County organization had lost a primary. Not only had Edward Hanrahan beaten the machine's candidate, Raymond Berg. for state's attorney, but Insurgent Daniel Walker had won the party nomination for Governor against Paul Simon. now the Lieutenant Governor. Five machine-backed state legislators from Chicago had also gone down to defeat before independent candidates. As he

DALEY ON ELECTION NIGHT



WALKER AFTER VOTING



Less amusing, Hanrahan made use HANRAHAN DISCUSSING VICTORY

moodily paced a corridor in the hotel, a ward boss remarked: "This is like waiting outside the maternity room when someone is having a miscarriage.

The Daley ticket was trounced by a combination of the Old and the New Politics. The old was represented by "Fast Eddie" Hanrahan, who returned from the political dead-and as everyone knows, the dead do not vote in Chicago unless Daley tells them to. Daley had originally endorsed Hanrahan for re-election, but party pressure forced the mayor to dump him from the ticket. A grand jury had indicted Hanrahan for obstructing justice in the investigation of the killing of two Black Panthers by the police in 1969.

Surprise Dessert, Hanrahan, how ever, decided to fight back, and he had the resources to do so. As U.S. Attorney for Northern Illinois and as state's attorney, he had built up a reputation as a zealous law enforcer. He asked voters during the campaign: "Would you want your law enforcement carried out by me or by a nice fellow?" A volatile man, he buttonholed precinct captains to remind them who he was and what they owed him. When he found that doors were locked at ward meetings, he sometimes tried to bash them down. He claimed that he had done more than anyone else to protect blacks from street crime, but he also played to the gut fears of whites. His appeal was likened to that of George Wallace.

Normally surly and dour, Hanrahan was at pains to demonstrate another side of his personality-one that people had not seen before. He developed a sense of humor. Marching in the St. Patrick's Day parade, he doffed his hat and released a white dove as he passed Mayor Daley. He engineered a surprise dessert for Daley's precinct captains when they gathered in support of Berg at a dinner. When they cracked open their fortune cookies, they found the message "Hanrahan is the man."

of the powers of his office to help him get elected. It was implied that anyone who opposed him too vigorously might become the target of an investigation -and investigations are not popular in Cook County; they have a way of turning up things.

On election night, Martha Mitchell called Hanrahan to gush, "I'm a Republican, but you're my kind of Democrat." Not much later, Mayor Daley also phoned his congratulations. "Pol-itics is no different than sports," the mayor philosophized. "You win 'em and you lose 'em." Having defied the machine and won. Hanrahan returns to the fold with much more power than he had before he was kicked out. Unless he is convicted on criminal charges, he seems likely to beat his Republican opponent in the general election. He is, in fact, in a strong position to succeed Daley.

It was the New Politics that cost the mayor the gubernatorial primary. When he announced for Governor more than a year ago. Dan Walker was scarcely known outside Chicago. He had served as vice president and general counsel for Montgomery Ward, and had headed the commission that investigated the rioting during the 1968 Democratic Convention. His report was an evenhanded indictment of both demonstrators and police, but it aroused the everlasting enmity of Daley and other lawand-order backers by referring to a nolice riot

Fed Up. Last year Walker got publicity by walking 1,200 miles around the state, spreading a populist message: he roasted his opponent for suggesting an increase in the state income tax: he denounced some of Daley's proposed public works in Chicago; he opposed busing. But what he chiefly presented to

the voters was Walker the man -straight-shooting, indignant, a mite self-righteous. He would lock eyes with his audience and demand: "Aren't you fed up with race-track and shoe-box politics?" It was an allusion to scandals that have embarrassed the Daley machine. Voters apparently were too mesmerized to remember the Walker Report or whether they liked it. They liked Walker because he appeared to care, and they liked his seven sprightly children who helped in his campaign

Walker won with 52% of the vote, even running Simon a close race in areas of Chicago where the machine is strongest. While it will be easy for Old Politician Hanrahan to make up with Old Politician Daley, it will be harder, if not impossible for New Politician Walker. Daley may well favor Walker's Republican opponent Governor Richard Ogilvie, the front runner in the November election. But it is Daley, basically, who must sue for peace because he took the licking. It has now been proved that the charismatic independent candidate-whether of the old school or the new-can triumph even in the innermost fastness of once impregnable Cook County.

TIME ADDI 2 1072

INVESTIGATIONS

Dita Beard on Dita Beard

ITT Lobbyist Dita Beard agreed last week to talk about her past with TIME Correspondent Ted Hall. It was only days before she was to face a willing by U.S. Senators investigating Columnist Jack Anderson's charges that she had written a memo linking the Nixon Administration's settlement of an antitrust case against ITT with a company contribution to the Republican National Convention (see THE PRESS). The rumbustious Mrs. Beard, 53, refused to discuss her role in the ITT controversy, but was not at all shy about revealing intimate, it sometimes confused details of her earlier days. Hall's report.

DRESSED in a navy blue nightgown with white piping at the neckline. Dita Beard chain-smoked cigarettes in Room. 26% of Denver's 178-bela Rocky Mountain Osteopathic Hospital behind a sign that said one so workney rejease; oze-beart ailment. Dita was well protected against unwanted visitors by tight screening. Western Union called with a telegram that had to be read to her personally. The message: GET YOUR SEAL ASS.

ACCHITECT SO OUR TO THE TRANSA.

SEACH-THEET SO OUR TO THE TRANSA.

PHYSICAL SEAL OF THE TRANSA.

When the mysical definiting band-dies from the claim, she explained.

The way Dita tells it, her life has had its grim moments, but mostly it was fun. Her job at ITT "got better and better-it was beautiful until those sons of bitches pulled this one on me." She was apparently referring to Columnist Anderson and his legman Brit Hume. "I started raising hell when I was born. and I ain't quit yet," she said. Her father Robert Davis was serving in Germany as an Army colonel when she was born at Fort Riley, Kans., in 1918. Her parents at one point had three birth certificates prepared with different names: Alsace Lorraine, Roberta and Adele Fournier. She does not know how she wound up with the name Dita. The family moved to Fort Monmouth, N.J., where, she claims, her father was so important in helping build up the Signal Corps that his photo was prominently displayed. "He built the goddam place," she says. "But when it got big, some son of a bitch took Dad's picture down.

Mann Act. Dita grew up as an Army brat. moving from base to base. She adored her father, who treated her like a boy, made her learn to ride almost as soon as she could walk. "Every morning at 5:30, the goddam horses were at the back door," she recalls of a stay in the Panama Canal Zone. She was on a raff there once, swimming with her father, when a "goddam crocodile was skulking under the raft." He ordered her to swim for shore anyway.

Dita claims that she moved too often to finish high school. Her mother, an amateur concert singer who loved travel ("She didn't care much for me"), would take her out of school on trays whenever Army transportation trips whenever Army transportation 300-acte spread, Rising Wolf Kanch, in Montana, and Disa spent summers there as a child. "Dad thought nothing of giving me a giu and a fishing rod and telling me to go off for a couple of weeks, and the spent of the s



MRS. DITA BEARD

crop at the officer's club-we never did know which was drunker."

At 17. Dits got a job modeling womnes deishing. Tecult wear sizes 11 to 16, depending on the maker. She retails depending on the maker. She rebushing suit, but traveled with a salesman to display clothes in stores in Westernstates. When he saked her how the store that we will be a sales of the sales of the real by was and she confessed, she of green. He told her she was through with the job. "I told him. If you fire me. I'll get you for the Mann Act." He called his wife, and she joined us, in Dita admits to liking booce early in

life. In her late teens she recalls being lonely at a Navy officers' club in Seattle on Christmas Eve. She found twelve equally lonely officers. Wee got stiffer than 900 planks." The family moved to Los Angeles, where Dria helped exercise horses at an exclusive club. She remembers that Joan Crawford's horse Red Satin was part of the stable. Later, in Washington, the Davis

family lived in high society, so she tells it, entertaining the Cordell Hulls (he was Secretary of State under F.D.R.) and Idaho Senator William Borah ("Mother was a terrific Republican"). Dita came out at a debutante ball at Washington's Carlton hotel in 1939, "It was like a wedding without the agony of being married," she sight

Living in Washington, Dita claims she "got engaged to three men at the same time": a Far East expert in the Dutch embassy, an Army officer and an Italian naval attaché. Since the Dutchman gave her the prettiest ring, she agreed to visit him in Honolulu, traveling on a Matson liner. "They were all interested in this long, lanky female traveling alone. We had a party that wouldn't stop," She ditched the Dutchman in Hawaii, but claims she met Ernest Hemingway there. "He called me Princess." As she booked passage home, "I saw this gorgeous hunk of body with the little tiny behind, and I went to the desk and learned that it was leaving that afternoon on the Matsonia. 'Book me on it,' I said." That, she claims, was how she became friendly for a time with Baseball Player Hank Greenberg.

Six-by-Six. During the war. Dita first worked as "a troubleshooter" for the Board of Economic Warfare. "I just stamped and signed and got things moving." She joined the Red Cross. "We were sent to George Washington University to learn to play poker and shoot craps-things that I was born doing. She was then sent to an Army camp where, she complains, "they had us getting up at 5 in the morning cooking for the goddam WACs." She got out of that by becoming a truck driver even after the motor-pool officer "checked me out on a six-by-six, and I ground the gears and choked it and screwed up.

Shipped overseas. Dita did not care for all the Red Cross clothing, she had to water or carry. "We had to walk six miles carrying linke goddom suitcases to the ship." But Dita says hers, was heavier than the others. "Everyone clee had nice dainty underwear in their suitcases, and here I got twelve bottles of booze." She served in Casabhanca. Al-great and for I a months on Corsica, get-gers and for I a months on Corsica, get-gers and for I a months on Corsica. She claims that she was also did by 8-4/s saituine on the pilotic she was the constraint of the constraint

She married a fighter pilot, Benjamin Atwood, in 1945. She declines to talk about the marriage except to say that they had three children. Atwood died in a plane crash in 1967, many years after they were divorced. In 1952, she married Cameron Randolph Beard. a flag manufacturer, and they had two children. He was "very wealthy, very wonderful, and also, he was an alcoholic. So there's me and five children a drunk husband and two dogs." One son was injured in an automobile accident "You can still see the tire prints across his chest"), and she tried to nurse them both. That, she says, was when her heart began to bother her. (She and Beard are

THE NATION

divorced, and he now lives in retirement on a Tennessee farm, where he is a successful member of Alcoholics Anonymous.) "With no father or husband to get in the way, the kids and I did very well. I knew a woman had no right to bring up boys, so I put the two older boys into military schools. Then I had a housekeeper who was like a member of the family-just wonderful.

That brought Dita up to the point becoming a lobbyist for ITT. Throughout her reminiscing, she remained good humored and spoke with a strong voice. "When my health was good, I wasn't afraid of anything," Dita said in parting. "Not even of that bunch of little bums coming out here. But I don't know how I'm going to face it.

On a ground-floor conference room of the hospital, workmen were setting up tan folding chairs from which Dita Beard would be quizzed by seven members of the Senate Judiciary Committee. She would be wheel-chaired to the room and face them from a bed. A nurse with emergency equipment would be stationed outside the door.

THE ADMINISTRATION

Agnew Faces LIFE

Arriving in the midst of the ITT affair, an article in LIFE last week raised still more questions about the relationship between the Nixon Administration and some of its wealthy political backers. The central figure in the story was San Diego Millionaire C. Arnholt Smith, a longtime Nixon backer. Smith was under investigation in 1970 for possible violations of federal law by channeling campaign contributions to Nixon in 1968. LIFE charged that through the White House, the Justice Department and the Internal Revenue Service, the Administration tried to squelch investigations, delay prosecutions and interfere with cases involving Smith, another major G.O.P. fund raiser in San Diego and a former mayor of the city, Democrat Frank Curran.

Smith refused to comment on LIFE's charges for the present. The Justice Department issued a curt denial. But two former federal investigators who were involved in the cases supported LIFE's story. One of the strongest denunciations came from Vice President Spiro Agnew. In Los Angeles for a press conference of high school journalists, Agnew declared, "I don't have a high respect for a magazine that has such a high gullibility quotient that they would publish the Clifford Irving story." LIFE, of course, never did publish the Irving story. Agnew added, "The best and most charitable thing LIFE could do would be to follow the course taken by Look magazine"-which folded last year. But when he was asked repeatedly whether the LIFE article was accurate, Agnew snapped, "That is a damn stupid question. I haven't even read it yet.

TRIALS

The Chaplain's Case

It was a tawdry story, almost as if infidential had rewritten Somerset Maugham's Rain for the U.S.O. In this case, the clergyman was a Baptist chaplain in the U.S. Navy, his accusers wives of fellow officers. On trial at the Jacksonville, Fla., Naval Air Station for conduct unbecoming an officer is Commander Andrew Jensen, 43, a 16-year Navy veteran, married and the graying father of two. The trial marks two embarrassing firsts for the Navy: no officer had ever stood trial solely on adultery charges, and no chaplain had ever been court-martialed.

The Jensen trial reached its seamiest stage last week when the defense tried to show that Jensen had been physically incapable of committing at least some of the acts of which he is accused.



NAVY CHAPLAIN ANDREW JENSEN One kept count.

He is also an unlikely philanderer, pale and mild-mannered. But according to Lora Gudbranson, 40, the wife of a naval supply officer, she and Jensen made love in a motel near the base last July 8. Testifying for the defense, Dr. Clay Wickham told the court that at the time the skin around Jensen's midsection had been covered with "a rash and boils which would have made sex a painful enterprise at best. A character witness, Captain Thomas Loomis, who had served aboard the carrier Ticonders with Jensen, offered a well-meant if illphrased testimonial. Jensen, he said, was the finest example of moral turpitude on the ship.

The case against the chaplain was compounded by the testimony of Mary Ann Curran, 24, the wife of a flyer. She said that she had had relations with Jensen 17 times between August 1970 and

April 1971-after her husband had asked the chaplain for counsel about their marriage. The prosecution produced a note, purportedly from Jensen to Mrs. Curran, which said: "You are everything to me. Please share your love

with me forever.

Mrs. Gudbranson claimed that she had found out last August that the chaplain was also having an affair with Mrs. Curran, "After agonizing over it for two days, I decided he'd have to be reportshe told the court-martial. Mrs. Gudbranson confessed to her husband. who informed the base executive officer. Naval authorities tried to persuade Jensen to resign his commission, but he refused, protesting his innocence

Not the least of the problems created for the Navy by the trial is the heavy bombardment it is sustaining from a formidable opponent, the American Baptist Convention. The case poses a serious jurisdictional question: Should the military or Jensen's denomination

have priority in handling it? The Baptists, besides declaring the case an attempt at character defamation, emphatically contend that they are the sole judges of the moral and spiritual qualifications of their ministers. To underscore its ire, the convention has announced that it will send no more chaplains to the Navy until the Government formally recognizes its claim.

THE CONGRESS

One Giant Leap For Womankind

It was an idea whose time had been a long season coming. Since 1923, a constitutional amendment proposing equal rights for women had languished in Congress, debated seriously only rarely But last week, with a disparate array of midwives in attendance, the Equal Rights Amendment passed the Senate, 84 to 8, and was sent to the states for ratification. If approved by three-quarters of the states, it will become the 27th

Amendment to the Constitution The final push was provided by growing feminist pressure in an election year; more than half of the country's registered voters are women. Although many women could not care less about the amendment, those who do came out in force. Representatives from such varied groups as the National Fed-eration of Business and Professional Women's Clubs and the American Home Economics Association worked alongside militant Women's Liberationists. On the day of the vote, the Senate galleries were filled. Liz Carpenter, Lady Bird Johnson's former press secretary, played a latter-day Madame Defarge; while listening to the debate, she worked on a needlepoint design carrying the motto UPPITY WOMEN UNITE. Exercising her privilege of access to the Senate floor, Michigan Representative Martha Griffiths, who shepherded the amendment to House approval last year, borrowed Edmund Muskie's desk and kept a tally on the voting.

The final battle centered on a series of crippling provisos put forth by Democrat Sam Ervin of North Carolina Ervin feared that women would suffer hardships and dangers if the amendment passed. He tried to limit its scope to allow existing protective legislation to stand after passage. Ervin raised the specter of women "sent into combat, where they will be slaughtered or maimed by the bayonets, the bombs, the bullets, the hand grenades, the mines, the napalm, the poison gas and the shells of the enemy." Illinois' Adlai Stevenson III replied: "What we are doing is enunciating a principle in the Constitution of the U.S. There are and will be classifications based on sex which will be held not to deny or abridge any individual's equal rights." Each of the Ervin proposals was defeated.

The ratification process will have to be completed within seven years for the amendment to become law: the Hawaii legislature started the process by voting approval just 32 minutes after the Senate had acted. Nebraska, New Hampshire, Delaware, lowa and Idaho

followed suit within days.

Some laws will likely be structed down, others rewritten to apply to both sexes equally. Married women could retain their names or take the names of their husbands. Alimony could be availed to the structure of their husbands, alimony could be availed to the structure of their husbands, alimony could be availed to the structure of the mother could become invalid. Many of the protective labor laws might become invalid. Janning women from certain jobs because of the possibility of pregnancy prostitution could be jeopardized unless the customer is also subject to penalty.

RACES

Still Slipping

In the aftermath of President Nixon's slashing attack on busing, the nation continued to slip away from its intention to integrate its schools. Amid a growing but still ineffective counterattack by Nixon's critics, there were these major developments:

• Officials of tiew, the arm of the Government that had for years pressured Southern school districts to desegregate, announced that they had lifted their threat to cut off federal funds from school districts that have not yet compiled with civil rights laws—at least unit Congress decides what to all about the President's antibusing legislation. Most immediately relieved was Maryboth of the compiled to the compiled to the compiled to the compiled to the had been faced with the possible loss of some \$14 million.

▶ The Justice Department, charged with enforcing civil rights laws in the courts, went into a U.S. district court



ANTIBUSING RESIDENTS IN MEMPHIS BURY DISCARDED BUS IN PROTEST

in Detroit to urge postponement of a truling on what Detroit officials must do to desegregate their schools. Yet there was evidence that Idedral judges might not go along with such delays. Rebulfing similar arguments from school ficials in Memphis, Federal Judge Robert McRue said that his court had no authority to postpone action merely be—and possibly unconstitutional—ways to change the law in the future. He is duty-bound to observe existing leads.

▶ The rise of local resistance to nev integration plans (see EDUCATION) was dramatized by the school board of Buffalo, which refused by a 4-3 vote to comply with an order by New York Education Commissioner Ewald Nyquist to present a plan for a better racial balance in its 98 public schools. When New York Governor Nelson Rockefeller endorsed Nixon's busing moratorium and urged state education officials to review their probusing policies, he was stiffly rebuked by the New York Board of Regents, which supervises all public education in the state. "In a multiracial society," a Regents statement said, "a person cannot be considered educated if he remains unexposed on a personal basis to the cultural richness and the individual diversity of his neighbors

• The fate of the President's busing moratorium and proposals for improving inferior schools remained in duabit in Congress. Although they probably enjoy strong support, they are opposed by some key committee chairmen. including the House Education Committees Carl Perkins of Kentucky. As hearings opened in a Senate subcommittee, time Secretary Elliot Richards on defended Nixon's proposals. Missing the proposal of the propos

NEW YORK

Southeast Side Story

West Side Story, the 1957 Broadway musical about two warring teenage gangs, ends in a hopeful hymn to togetherness: "We'll find a new way of forgiving, somewhere." In the years following, that magical somewhere became in reality a sad nowhere of hard drugs and forgotten loyalties. Now, however, the gangs are back on the streets with a vengeance born of a dec-ade of upheaval. The battleground is no longer Manhattan's West Side but the Southeast Bronx, a predominantly Puerto Rican ghetto where more than 70 "cliques" or "organizations" have formed in the past year. The members -mostly dropouts, reformed junkies, displaced Viet Nam veterans-are older, angrier, better armed and more socially aware. Their avowed enemy is not a rival gang but society, "In essence," says Benjamin Ward, deputy police commissioner for community affairs. "what the kids are saying is: 'Dammit, you've failed us. And if you're not re-sponsible, who the hell is?""

The conditions that produced the rumbles of the 1950s have, if anything, worsened. The population density of the Southeast Bronx-500,000 people crammed into 5 sq. mi,-is among the nation's highest. Housing, health care. employment and education are woefully substandard. Fifty percent of the children under six have never been immunized against polio. Forty percent of the area's families are on welfare. More than 10% of residents between 15 and 44 are heroin addicts. Says one of Mayor John Lindsay's minority specialists: The Puerto Rican experience in New York has been a total disaster

In the Southeast Bronx, the unrest has spawned gangs with such sinister-

THE NATION

sounding names as the Savage Skulls, Young Sinners, Savage Nomads, Mongols and Reapers. Each clique has from 20 to 50 members ruled by a president, vice president and warlord. Their "colors," elaborate coats-of-arms stitched to the backs of their denim jackets, depict bloody skeletons and skulls, fire and lightning. Their arsenals include not only clubs, chains, knives and zip guns but also Molotov cocktails, rifles, shotguns and, say youth workers, hand grenades and machine guns Although centered in the Southeast

Bronx, the gang subculture exists in Brooklyn, Queens and even Chinatown: pitched battles between immigrant Taiwanese and U.S.-born Chinese youths recently resulted in two homicides. In Castle Hill, a lower middle-class neighborhood in the East Bronx, teachers at Adlai Stevenson High School say that a cause he shared their abhorrence of drugs. "What you got to understand, he explains, "is that these kids now have like a holy war against the pushers. And the reason they hate cops is that the cops are always busting them, never the pushers." That frustration, he claims, caused the rape and murder of an alleged woman pusher three months ago. 'The week before," says Gracia, "some of her junkies had stabbed some of the Immortals. The kids went to the 41st Precinct and told the cops: 'You've got 72 hours to get them junkies out of there or we will. When no arrests were made, they did it themselves.

The police later charged nine gang mbers with the murder; it is one of nine homicides for which gang memhers have been arrested in the past year. "The danger," says Ward, "is that there is a fundamental difference between the mands for change. Says Ted Gross, head of the city's youth services agency: thing is, you could b.s. the gangs of the '50s. Take 'em to a movie, give 'em a basketball, put 'em on a bus for the beach. But these kids today are not the 13- to 18-year-old punks of 15 years ago. They've been around. Now they're in their mid-20s and some even in their 30s. You tell me, how do you b.s. a guy who's been to Viet Nam? If nothing is done to help them, they will become more and more of a police problem. The tragedy is that they are out there vir-tually crying for help, pleading for someone to listen to them.

Self-Respect. The most encouraging aspect of the gangs is that they are largely drug-free. City Council President Sanford Garelik, among others. feels that their all-out war on drugs may help diminish one of the ghetto's most



Mostly dropouts, ex-junkies and Viet Nam veterans, they are older, angrier and better armed.

GANG MEMBER & HIS GIRL



FRIEND OF THE SAVAGE SKULLS



MARVIN, VICE PRESIDENT OF SKULLS

gang of black girls called the Black Persuaders is one reason for a rash of student transfers. The Persuaders' initiation rite requires the new member to beat up a white girl

Rooftop Rifles, Frank Gracia, head of a drug-rehabilitation program in the Southeast Bronx, became aware of the gangs six months ago. He told TIME Correspondent Leonard Levitt: "We had this street fair, selling sausages for a dime, sodas for a nickel. Well, these kids got in an argument with one of our people, broke his arm and all his fingers. Then they sent their girls over to tell us they wanted to fight us. Now, hell. I've been around. I was in gangs in the '50s. I was a junkie for 15 years before I kicked the habit. So we went over there with bats and clubs. But Jesus Christ, these kids were armed. They had 17 rifles staring down from the rooftops. They're organized. It's a whole new thing

Gracia says that he eventually achieved an armistice with the gangs he-

rhetoric of the leadership and the action of the periphery. The ten to 15 hard-core members in each group just can't control their own people

That was tragically true of Black Benjie, 25, an ex-junkie respected as a peacemaker between black and Puerto Rican gangs. A member of the Ghetto Brothers, he tried to ward off a rumble four months ago, and was stabbed to death by members of the Immortals and Spades. The next day, through the intercession of the Javelins and Peacemakers, Ghetto Brother President Charlie Melendez met with the Immortals and Spades. After hearing their apology for the "misunderstanding," he decided against a war of revenge. In an extraordinary summit meeting of most of the gangs in the Southeast Bronx, the peace treaty was extended to include the entire "family

Though a tenuous peace within the family still prevails, the gangs have become increasingly aggressive in their de-

insidious problems. The Ghetto Brothers, for instance, have developed a reputation as a drug rehabilitation group.

A gang member named Siy, 22, a tall black who lost a college basketball scholarship because of his habit, put it this way: "I was arrested three times for robbery and larceny. Drugs were ruining my life. But then the Brothers got hold of me and wouldn't let me out of their sight. You get a guy on the Jones [drug withdrawal] and that's what you have to do. They watched TV with me. drank wine with me, took me downtown with them, out to eat. They laugh with you, fight with you, but they won't leave you. I've been here six months now and I'd die for these guys. They gave me back my self-respect.

Such feeling among some gang members is genuine, but the conditions that have produced it make the gangs a new kind of menace. Says YSA Commissioner Gross: "The prospects for the coming summer are frightening."

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OR THE OTHER.



CONTROLS

What Made Meany Walk

WE will not be a part of the window dressing for his system of unfair and inequitable Government control of wages for the benefit of business
profits." On that tendentious note,
Goorge Meany, autocratic boss of the
API_CIO_followed through on a recurring threat last week and stomped off
the Pay Board. Three other labor leadread walked out of the pay to the pay to the pay
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AFL-CIO BOSS GEORGE MEANY Class-struggle rhetoric.

from a 20.6% first-year raise to 14.9%, which itself is more than twice the basic wage guidepost. The surprise departure of Meany and Presidents I.W. Abel of the Steelworkers, Floyd Smith of the Machinists, and Leonard Woodcock of the Auto Workers threatened briefly to overturn the Administration's painfully constructed controls on wages and prices.

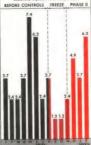
President Nixon reacted swiftly to save his program. After hurried meetings with top aides, including Treasury Secretary John Connally and Budget Boss George Shultz. Nixon declared: "I shall not be deterred by the disaffection of a few union leaders who represent centres." His solution was to continue controls under a rejigered Pay Board, Instead of a tripartite panel made up of five members each from business, labor and the public, the board will now

have five public members and one representative from labor and business. Ironically, Frank E. Fizzimmons, president of the scandal-scarred Teamsters, who refused to walk out, is for the moment the panel's lone labor spokesman. "Fitz" owes a favor to the President, who commuted former Teamster Boss Jimmy Hoff's prison term last year.

Politics First. Meany's opposition was inspired more by politics than economics. In the upper ranks of the AFL-CIO, the distrust and dislike of Richard Nixon is so intense that, as one Teamster officer says, it verges on 'paranoja," Many months ago, Meany demanded wage-price controls while the President was still voicing an almost theological opposition to them. When the President turned around and embraced controls. Meany held out for a tripartite Pay Board with labor representation-and got it. Meany has not attended a board meeting since November, but he has sent his economist Nat Goldfinger, who for quite a while did all he could to block proceedings and sow dissension.

Even so, labor fared fairly well at the hands of the Pay Board. Four important pay cases came before it, and the board gave unions all they wanted in two of them; railroad workers got a 10% raise and soft-coal miners a 15%

COST OF LIVING
(Percent change from previous month)
Seasonally odjusted at an annual rate
BEFORE CONTROLS FREEZE PHASE II



increase. But the West Coast dock workers were cut down, and the first-year settlement in the ailing aerospace industry was clipped from 12% to 8%. The unionists had their own way in many policy matters, such as lifting the limit on catch-up settlements to 7%.

Despite labor's spoiler tactics, the panel made progress, the economy picked up, Nixon's chances for re-election seemed to brighten. Thus Meany's position as a "team member" on the board became untenable. He has made no secret of his earnest desire to block Nixon's re-election. The rejection of the dock settlement was the last best chance to quit in high dudgeon, and Meany

His exit is not likely to affect Pay



TEAMSTER CHIEF FRANK FITZSIMMONS
A favor for the President.

Board policy; the most difficult hurdles are now behind it. In the past two years, contracts covering about 4.75 million workers came up for renewal. This year the number is 2.8 million, and negotiations are in such noncritical areas as apparel, retail trade and transportation equipment. The major imponderable now is the reaction of Harry Bridges' West Coast dock workers, who have yet to approve or reject the Pay Board settlement. If they thumb it down, a real crisis could follow, and the Administration would have to go to Congress for new strike-restraining legislation to keep the wharves open.

Even Democrats sympathetic to labor's aims are puzzled by Meany's peevish departure. "Labor should be just as interested in price controls, unemployment and the general economic situation as anyone else." notes Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield. In

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You don't win 18 Grand Prix without learning a thing or two.

On July 15, 1934, an incredible thing happened in racing. A Mercedes-Benz didn't win the Grand Prix. For that matter, neither did an Alfa Romeo or a Maserati.

It was an Auto Union car (that was Audi's corporate name back then), designed by Dr. Ferdinand Porsche and driven by Hans Stuck that

dinand Porsche and driven by Hans Stuck that thundered past the checkered flag first. Five weeks later, we took the Swiss Grand

Prix. And then the Czech Grand Prix. In fact, we chalked up a grand total of 18 Grand Prix. Plus 16 Hill Climbs. And even the coveted Vanderbilt Cup, held at Roosevelt Raceway. New York, where the great Bernd Rosemeyer and his six-teen-cylinder monster charged home to victory,

with Rudi Caracciola's Mercedes and Rex Mays' Alfa trailing far behind. We raced for glory and prestige and that "gut feeling" only drivers can put into words.

We also raced for knowledge. For what better way to test the mettle of a car than in a race, with all its grueling banks and curves, with the competition breathing down your neck.

Today we no longer race. But we've learned enough from yesteryear to have a lot in common with cars that do.

For example, our new Audi has rack-andpinion steering which is the most direct steering system a car can have.

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The Audi has independent front suspension so you get more control with fewer jolts.

And a rear axle with twin adjustable torsion bars for precise road holding.

Of course, the Audi also has quite a few features that racing cars-don't have. Like front-wheel drive. And seats that are controlled the cont

We're as proud of our car today as we were on that hot July day of '34 when we won our first Grand Prix. And we're as determined now, as we were then, to reach a standard of excellence no other car manu-

facturer can hope to attain.

And experience is indeed a great teacher.

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THE ECONOMY

abandoning the board. Meany and his union supporters now will become readymade scapegoats if the Administration's anti-inflation efforts fail. They have also provided the President with a potent election issue among the growing numbers of voters who view labor's incessant demands for ever higher wages as irresponsible and unfair.

wages as tresponsione and unitar.

The main focus of attention from noision, which must lead the fight against rising prices. So far, the coordinates of the price commission, which must lead the fight against rising prices. So far, the coordinates in areas under its control, especially manufactured goods. But utility rates and rents are only loosely controlled. As for food, the must critical item of all, the board can do practically nothing because unprocessed foods are exempt from controls.

Flyaway Food. The importance of putting some kind of rein on food prices is becoming painfully clear. The Labor Department reported that in February consumer prices jumped at an annual rate of some 6%. largely because of the fattest monthly rise in grocery prices in 14 years-almost 23% at an annual rate. Since the start of Phase II, the consumer price index has risen at a rate of 4.9%, v. 4.1% in the six months before Nixon imposed the freeze last August. Moreover, Council of Economic Advisers Chairman Herbert Stein expects another bulge in meat costs next month because of shortages. After that, he says, an increasing amount of meat coming on the market will push prices

Despite spreading public impa-tience and anger with flyaway food costs, the Administration has done next to nothing to hold them in check for fear of losing the farm vote. Indeed Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz regularly travels through the farm belt holding out promises of even higher prices to come. Most economists are wary about controlling farm prices because it could lead to shortages and rationing. Yet there are alternatives to price controls. The Administration could increase supplies by 1) loosening meat import quotas, 2) reducing some price supports and 3) releasing Government feed surpluses on the market. A start in that direction

Jump in a Month

Largely because of shortages, uncontrolled meat and vegetable prices have been rising for months. In February alone, they really jumped over the moon. A sampling:

from January	Price in February
13e lb.	\$1.25
8	2.61
7	1.51
5	1.54
6	.35
5 head	.42
	from January 13g lb. 8 7 5

could well come out of congressional hearings next month that will look into the reasons for rising food prices. Said President Nixon last week: "If food prices don't start moving down, other action will have to be taken." As politicians are discovering, much of the battle of the ballot this year will be fought on the floor of the supermarket.

INDICATORS

Forecasting Self-Taught

Economist W.S. Jevons astounded the British Association for the Advancement of Science in 1878 by postulating that ups and downs in the economy were caused by sunspot cycles, which he said governed agricultural cycles. Economic science has advanced notably since then, and forecasters now focus on more down-to-earth indicators-like housing starts, manufacturers' new orders and retail sales (which according to the most recent weekly report ran 11% ahead of a year ago). Yet countless Americans have their personal systems for handicapping the economy. Their idiosyncratic indicators are sometimes as reliable as the official measure

Take Mickey Feldstein's Foolproof Pawnshop Index. Feldstein keeps a close watch on the percentage of pawned items that are eventually re-deemed at his Lincoln Loan Bank & Jewelers in Chicago. In 1966, when the economy was throbbing. Feldstein's redemption rate was 90%. In December of 1970, the Commerce Department's average of twelve leading indicators was pointing up unmistakably, signaling a big rebound in business. Feldstein knew better: his redemption rate the month before was only 60%, and the Commerce Department rebound never came. Today Feldstein sees good times ahead. His redemption rate is a brisk

75% and still rising Help Wanted. A top San Francisco sychologist notes that when prosperity is right around the corner, patients come flocking to sign up for intensive-and expensive-analysis. Claude Rosenberg, a San Francisco capital-management adviser, has another economic gauge: whether or not brokerage houses are remodeling their offices. "Brokerage expansion is notoriously ill-timed ' he explains. "So when I see them start expensive remodeling projects, I always know that a sharp downturn is on the way." Few brokerage houses are remodeling these days.

The Conference Board, a top business research group, keeps an eagle eye on employment ads in newspapers. The board's help-wanted index has risen from 75 in January 1971 to 85 last January total still fat below 19675 base and the board's help-wanted index to the still fat below 19675 base sation are sensitive to swings in the conomy, says Donald Seagraves, vice president of American Muttual Insurance Alliance, When a recession sets in.



REDEEMING AT LINCOLN LOAN BANK The country needs a 50¢ cigar.

claims drop; inefficient plants—which tend to have high accident rates—are shut down, and employers are under less pressure to throw poorly trained works on an assembly line just to keep it going. Another beliacether is auto-insuring the control of the control

Dresses Up. The retail business is sprinkled with sensitive economic barometers. Bernard Galitzki, owner of a Portland, Ore., fabric-store chain, watches women's dresses. "In a recession, women buy sportswear or no clothes at all," he says. "A healthy dress business means that women expect their husbands to take them out more." Women's secondhand dress shops provide another indicator. Last autumn the clothes on the racks of some shops were three years old; women were hanging on to their old fashions instead of buying more recent ones-a clear sign of hard times. Lately there has been a turnaround, as women rush to sell old outfits and buy new ones.

To Marvin Canin, president of a Loa Angeles persupply firm, at leading indicator is the rhinestone-studded posdic collar. Sales of that superfluous item discovered to the superfluous item rising now. A Manhattan cigar dealer wears by the Soe cigar. When he notices increased demand for more expensive cigars, the knows the economy is in several properties of the cigar Manufacturers. Association reports that clear like and pripes. The Cigar Manufacturers Association reports that clear like and the collection of the collection of the cigar were up a pour 1.75; in January over the same

TIME, APRIL 3, 1972

NORTHERN IRELAND

Britain Gambles on Peace—or Civil War

If was a dramatic turn in the endless, blood-drenched conflict between Britain and Ireland. Protestant and Catholic. It was also the boldest step of British Prime Minister Edward Heath's career. In a daring attempt to end the terror in Northern Ireland, he last week imposed direct rule by London on that troubled province. Hoping to break "the vicious circle of violence and yet more violence." Heath suspended for at least a year the Protestant-dominated government at Stormont, which has ruled Ulster since 1921. For Catholics, it was the most significant victory yet won for political equality. But in ending home rule, he ran the huge risk of entangling Britain even more deeply in Ulster's troubles and loosing new legions of

communal furies.

Heath's immediate aim was to pacdify Ulster's 500,000 Catholics and thus
dry up their support of the outlawed
Irish Republican Army, At week's end,
though, the urgent question was whether Heath's proposals—or any others
that would satisfy Ulster's Catholics
might provoke a long-feared uprising by Northern Ireland's 1,000,000

Jackboot Unionism. Protesting what they regarded as a sellout, 6,000 Protestant shinvard workers walked off their jobs and marched on Belfast's city hall, carrying Union Jacks and the red cross flag of Ulster William Craig, the right-wing former Home Minister who heads the militant Ulster Vanguard, warned that "Ulster is closer to civil war today than it was yesterday." He called for a massive, two-day strike this week by Protestant workers who man Ulster's public services, and vowed that the shutdown would be only the beginning. "We have the power to make government in this country impossible," he declared Moderate Catholic leaders, al-

though fearful of the Protestant reaction, voiced a predominant mood of retion, voiced a predominant mood of relief that they were no longer governed by the Protestant Unionst Party at the Parliament in Stormont. "Catholies have lost the feel of jackboot Unionism." exulted Gerry Fitt, leader of the Social and Democratic Labor Party. If that mood continued and if the Protestants could be restrained, there was a chance that Heath, with a little bit of luck, might wish his gamble.

Clearly some dramatic stroke had been needed to halt the campaign of LR.A. hombings, which reached a bloody climax in Belfast last week. There, pedestrians crowding a busy shopping street sought refuge in a narrow thoroughfare after police received

a series of telephoned warnings that a bomb was due to go off in a nearby street. Studdenly 100 lbs of gelignite expression of the students of

Against that backdrop in Ulster, Heading and the Condon to unveil his long-awaited new policy for Northern Ireland. Some proposals had already been announced "an active, permanent and guaranteed place" for Ulster's Catholics in the government of Northern Ireland, massive economic aid to ease unemployment, and a gradual



PARATROOPER COMFORTING BOMB VICTIM



GROUP OF PROTESTANT YOUTHS WAVING UNION JACKS IN BELFAST RALLY

phasing down of the internment of I.R.A. suspects without trial, which had, more than anything else, infuriated the Catholic community. What had not been known was that Heath had also decided to place the police—up till now responsible to Stormont—as well as the army directly under Westminster.

Flying in from Belfast, Northern Ireland's tough, pragmatic Prime Minister Brian Faulkner first learned the contents of Heath's package. He accepted in principle an easing of internment, and Heath's plan for periodic plebiscies on Ulster's political future the results are entirely predictable, since the Protestants have a 2-to-1 majority). But Faulkner halked at a London takeover of Ulster's security, and for nine hours argued that it would make Stormont" a mere-sham and facesaving characle. Faulkner flew back to Belfast and then, with Calhnet backman and the state of the state of the major prejected Health's proposals. The Prime Minister had no choice now but to impose direct rule.

The Commons met next morning





PEDESTRIAN INJURED BY BOMB IN BELFAST'S SHOPPING DISTRICT

amid a growing sense of constitutional crisis, the worst since King Edward VIII's abdication in 1936. As M.P.s assembled for prayers, their ancient ceremony suddenly acquired new symbolic meaning. By custom, they faced the walls, with their backs to each other, a relic of the days of religious intolerance. when M.P.s prayed in that manner so that none might see who crossed himself. Heath, pale and tense-he had worked past 3 a.m. the night before

rose to deliver a measured statement. "Our immediate proposals," said Heath, "are put forward in an endeavor to change the climate of political opinion in Northern Ireland"-specifically, to bring Catholic leaders back into discussions that they had boycotted ever since last summer. He promised to let loose "internees whose release is no longer thought to be an unacceptable risk to security," and pledged more re-leases if terrorism decreased. For the



FIREMAN TENDING WOUNDED WOMAN

THE WORLD

Protestants. Heath carefully pointed out that Stormont was not being abolished. merely prorogued, a step that preserved intact a constitutional guarantee that Ulster's status would not be changed without the approval of the local Parliament. But that right of approval will

be Stormont's only power. As of this week, when Britain's Parliament passes enabling legislation and Faulkner officially resigns. the Northern Ireland government will be run by a Cabinet member from London

Labor Party Leader Harold Wilson, apprised in advance of Heath's plans. pledged "full support," ensuring swift passage in the Commons. But Ulster's eight Unionist Tory M.P.s declared their opposition. Captain Lawrence Orr described Heath's plan as an "act of folly," and James Molyneaux charged that the Prime Minister had "done a Munich." The opposition raised the possibility that they might retaliate by withholding their support on Common Market legislation, thereby cutting into the Prime Minister's dangerously thin majority on that issue. The Rev. Ian Paisley, a fiery Protestant leader and M.P., called from the Tory benches for complete integration of Northern Ireland and the United Kingdom. Rightwing Tories immediately cabled Queen Elizabeth. who was attending independence-day celebrations on the island of Mauritius in the Indian Ocean, to protest the "betrayal of your



loyal Ulster subjects.



In 1156, Adrian IV, an English Pope, granted sovereignty over Ireland and its Celtic inhabitants to England's Henry II. For the next tour centuries, the English tried snoradically and without success to conquer the Emerald Isle. In 1601, however, an army of Elizabeth I defeated the last of the great Roman Catholic earls, and their lands were turned over to English and Scottish colonizers of the Protestant faith. Much of Ireland's history since then has been a record of bloodshed and trouble. Some milestones:

1690. King James II of England. a Catholic convert, was defeated at the Battle of the Boyne by his Calvinist successor, William of Orange. In succeeding years, the Penal Laws further restricted the Catholics' right to education, administrative posts and land ownership.

1800. The British government of Prime Minister William Pitt abolished the Irish Parliament and brought Ireland under direct rule.

1858. A band of romantic nationalists founded the Irish Republican Brotherhood, a predecessor of the Irish Republican Army.

1916. The I.R.A. boldly declared Ireland a republic on Easter Mon-

day, but the "Easter Rising" was crushed by British troops

1921. After two years of guerrilla warfare between Ireland and Britain, the 26 predominantly Catholic southern counties of Ireland became the Irish Free State, while the six northern counties became the Protestant-dominated British province of Northern Ireland

1937. The Irish Free State repudiated its allegiance to the Crown. and in 1949 declared itself the Republic of Ireland.

OCTOBER 1968. The first major clash between Catholic civil rights demonstrators and Ulster police took place in Londonderry.

AUGUST 1969. British troops were sent to Ulster to maintain order after an outbreak of rioting in Londonderry and Belfast.

JULY 1970. Curfews were imposed on Catholic areas of Belfast after I.R.A. attacks on British troops. AUGUST 1971. The Ulster government ordered the internment of sus-

nected I.R.A. activists. JAN. 30, 1972. At a civil rights rally in Londonderry on "Bloody Sunday," 13 Catholics were killed and

17 wounded by British troops.

MARCH 24, 1972. The British government imposed direct rule.

Labor benches and merely watched the proceedings through her spaniel hair."

The new Secretary of State for Northern Ireland-who surely has the most thankless job in Britain-is an old and closely trusted friend of Heath's: William ("Willie") Whitelaw, 53, the former chief Tory whip in the House of Commons. A Scottish landowner, a former officer in the Scots Guards and a Cambridge graduate, Whitelaw is neither an intellectual nor an orator. But he does bring to the job a reputation for common sense, compassion, political skill and, obviously, courage,

By installing his own proconsul for Belfast. Heath instantly altered the calculations of all concerned. For the I.R.A. it was a short-run victory in its long-run struggle to bring about the reunification of all Ireland, By I.R.A. rea-

soning, direct rule will mean an open confrontation with Britain-a necessary step in the terrorists' campaign to get the British out of Ireland entirely. Confirming as much, the chief of staff of the LR.A.'s militant Provisional wing, Sean MacStiofáin, promised an "even more direct conflict with the British army." In Belfast, though, one local I.R.A. leader called for a one-month

Now that Ulster is governed by London, the I.R.A. could conceivably carry its terror to England in a repetition of the Aldershot army camp bombing of last February. Even though such a campaign would be sporadic at best, Faulkner called direct rule a "sinister and depressing message" to the I.R.A. that violence can pay. If Belfast is to bow to violence today, where will it be next?

Birmingham? Battersea?" Midnight Talks. The answer depends in large part on Ulster's-and the rest of Ireland's-Catholics. If they take Heath's move as evidence of good faith, the I.R.A. could be deprived of popular support. Ireland's Prime Minister Jack Lynch last week welcomed the British decision "as a step forward in seeking a lasting solution to the remaining problem in Anglo-Irish rela-Northern Ireland's Catholic options." position, the Social and Democratic Labor Party, which has demanded an end to internment as its price for co-



PRIME MINISTER HEATH







THE REV. IAN PAISLEY

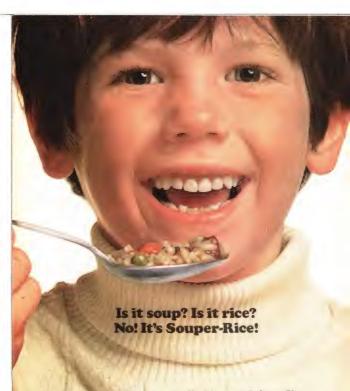
PROTESTANT CRAIG



PROVO CHIEF MacSTIOFAIN



TIME, APRIL 3, 1972



Tomorrow, serve your kid soup he can really sink his teeth into: Souper-Rice. To make it, you just add Minute* Brand Rice to a can of vegetable beef soup, and between the Minute Rice, and the vegetables, and the between the your child will have more than just plain soup. This new, hearty Junchtime idea is fun to eat, and it's easy to eat.

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Here's how you make Souper-Rice: 1 can vegetable beef soup

1/2 can Minute Rice

1/2 can water

MINUTE

RICE

Empty soup into a saucepan. Fill empty soup can half full with Minute Rice. Add enough water to fill the can.



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A taste that through genius or even accident is achieved and never surpassed. In cheeses there are many great

tastes. In Bourbon there's Old Forester. Have more than just a drink. Have one of the world's great tastes. There is profiting better in the market."



It's an Old Forester kind of day

operation, welcomed Heath's move Two S.D.I.P leaders called for an end to terrorism "in order to make a positive response to the British govern-

ment's proposals."

But in appeasing the Catholics. Heath had unavoidably offended the Protestants, now deprived of the political dominance they had historically enjoyed through Stormont. At best they might accept sullenly the decision and continue the remarkable restraint that they have shown up to now in the face of I.R.A. violence. At worst they could follow the I.R.A.'s example and mount a campaign of violence against the Catholic population. That would bring them into conflict with British troops-and launch a replay in reverse of the sorry scenario of the past six months

GREECE

The Poly-Papadopoulos

In the five years since he led a colnotific voice and since from the color of the

Last week the poly-Papadopoulos added another title. He brusquely deposed General George Zoitakis, who had been Regent and acting head of state since King Constantine fled the country following an unsuccessful countercoup. The ouster of Zoitakis was voted unanimously by Greece's 17member rubber-stamp Cabinet last week, ostensibly because the Regent had refused to approve a new law increasing personnel in the security forces and national fire department. Within half an hour Papadopoulos had been 'requested" to succeed the general as Regent, Under pictures of Constantine and his Danish-born Queen Anne-Marie. Greece's undisputed strongman took an oath upon a gold-embossed Bible to uphold King, constitution and country. While a surprised Zoitakis was being notified of his dismissal, Papadopoulos accepted congratulations from

The Angry Mood of Ulster's Protestants

THE Ulsterman was born of the Industrial Revolution, the Inshman of Injournalist worker percently. The curious thing about the Ulster Protestant is that feels neither completely Irish nor completely British, Casholic Ireland, him Its Britain, he Gens, will abandon him Last week events merely intensified him anxieties. Complained Ulster Politician Joe Burns. "It is typical of the British consultation of the British consultation of the British of the British of the British requestly their freeds," their enemies to eventily their freeds."

Each July 12, arches are erected for the Orange Order parades celebrating which of the Orange Order parades celebrating "King Billys" 1690 victory at the Bastle of the Boyne. On the arches is the of the Boyne. On the arches is the phrase "This We Will Maintain," taken from William of Orange's motto Jemuitationdrai. For nearly three centures, Protestants have maintained in Ulster a political dominance that translates into advantages not shared by Catholics on either side of the border: better ibox. Setter houses, and a better better jobs, better house, and a better

future for their children

Distinctions of name, address and occupation in Ulster are subtle but vicious. Belfant's Shankill Road is definitecious. Belfant's Shankill Road is definitely Protestant. The Falls Road just as defiinitely Catholic. Protestants dominate the police, transport and public service:
bartenders and bookies' clerks are usually Catholic Employers shy away from
mixing men of different religions. "I
don't mind personally," goes the usual
explanation, "but there'd be trouble on
the shop floor."

As the Protestants see it, the Catholics have opted out of the system by refusing to recognize Ulster's independence from the rest of Ireland. Schools are segregated, they point out, because Catholics insist upon it. To many if not most Protestants. Catholics are lazy,



PROTESTANT YOUTHS IN SOLIDARITY DEMONSTRATION IN BELFAST

"breed like rabbits." and have the Queen's picture on the pound notes in their pockets but not on their walls. "Are you loyal to the Crown or the halfcrown?" goes an old Protestant gibe.

Hard work, frugality and a sharp business sense—all part of the Soctish Presbyterian tradition—are the mark of the presbyterian tradition—are the mark of the presbyterian tradition—are the mark of the presbyterian tradition and the pressure of the pressu

The common concern is betrayed by the growing number of Protestant organizations: the Ulster Constitution Defense Committee, the Ulster Protestant Volunteers, the Ulster Defense Association, the Shashil Defense Association, the Ulster Vanguard movement. The number of "viigilantes"—roving street sentries—is on the rise. So are reports of Protestant target practice in old quarries and on lonely hillsides outside Belfast. Of the 102,000 legally held firearms in Ulster, the overwhelming majority are in Protestant hand.

The angry mood is well expressed by Billy Hull, a squat beefy man who heads he Loyalist Association of Worksen, "If we're sold down the drain," Hull said recently, "there wouldn't be civil war, there would be armed rebellion, and it could spread to Britain itself, We're not ready now, but, like our fore-fathers, it won't be long before we are." He paused, took a pull on his pint of Guinness, and added: "Bloody awful to be talking like this, sin't it?"

THE WORLD

the Cabinet. "Incidentally," he informed them, "you can still call me Mr. Prime Minister."

Mr. P.M.'s moves and reasons baffled Greeks. The official justification for Zoitakis' dismissal was ludicrous. It was far more likely that he was dumped because he had criticized Papadopoulos for failing to curb Cyprus' Archbishop Makarios (TIME, March 13) and because he had become a magnet for younger officers disillusioned over the ravenous Papadopoulos reach for power. Another reason, insiders whispered, was that Papadopoulos-despite his oath last week-intends to dethrone Constantine completely and cut off the generous allowance that permits the handsome King to live comfortably in Rome. Sooner or later, it is believed, Papadopoulos will try to thwart international criticism of his dictatorship by creating a new republic with himself as President and by writing a new constitution that would restore "disciplined democracy"-with-



THE NEW GREEK REGENT PAPADOPOULOS
Reasonably secure.

out a King or freewheeling anti-Papadopoulos parties.

Last month pro-regime newspapers. in an obvious attempt to measure Constantine's popularity, inexplicably published editorials calling for a review of "crown democracy" and even for abolishing the crown. Technically, such talk is treasonous, but no legal action was taken against the newspapers. New drachmas have been minted carrying the King's image; but in place of his coat of arms, the obverse side of the coin depicts the phoenix emblem of the revolution. The word royal has been dropped from military designations and the titles of almost all civil institutions. The next step, many Greeks predict, is for Papadopoulos to decree the monarchy dead.

To the average Greek, such a change at the top will have little practical effect: after five years of dictatorship, life has become a tolerable mixture of good and bad. The harsh rule

that followed the '67 coup has largely lifted; political arrests have declined, martial law has been eased, and military courts hear fewer cases. Price increases on staples have been held down by government flat, and per capita income has almost tripled in the past twelve years as a result of heavy tax-revenue investments in industry, farming.

shipping and tourism.

Joy in Himself. Many democraticminded Greeks resent the open US,
support of the Papadopoulos dictatorship. Last month Washington gave further evidence of its acceptance for its regime by negotiating for home-port
rights in the bays near Athers for the
Mediterranean-based Six Piete In adtity to the control of the control of the control
ing to persuade Congress to up military
aid to Greece from about 590 million
to \$118 million.

With the U.S. convinced that a stable non-Communist government in Greece is essential to the security of NATO's southern flank, and with his political enemies dispirited or exiled, Papadopoulos would seem to be reasonably secure. But is he happy? No Greek. of course, would ponder the question openly. Lecturing in Athens last week, West German Novelist Günter Grass was willing to do so. "I went to Delphi today," Grass observed. "The oracle suggested that only when Prime Minister Papadopoulos, in his role of Minister of Defense, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Regent, also becomes the Archbishop of Athens will he resemble God and take joy in himself.

CAMBODIA

Double Trouble

In the two years since its emergence as a major battleground of the Indochina war. Cambodia has teetered precariously between two kinds of trouble —military and political. Last week the once placid nation of 7,000,000 found itself deeply distressed by both.

Militarily, Cambodia has become a doormat for Indochina's warring force. In itseastern provinces, 10,000 ARVs troops were cautiously probing the recommendation of the commendation of the North Vietnamese divisions are believed to be waiting for the signal to open their long-awaited dry-eason of the commands units deeper inside Caimbodia opened their own offensive. In midduced, a force of Communita utilitymen, perhaps no more than 200 strong, and the commendation of the properties.

Nothing Left. By the Cambodian government's count, no fewer than 115 rocket and mortar rounds fell on the city and nearby Pochentong Airport, which had been the target of another well-planned attack 15 months ago.

The hardest-hit section of Phnom-Penh was a teeming slum that houses war refugees and soldiers' families. During the barrage, 27 rockets pounded into the area, which is roughly the size of three football fields. At least 47 were killed and 56 injured, either in the blasts or in the fires that leveled every shack and lean-to in the area. By late morning, cabled TIME Correspondent Stanley Cloud, "nothing was left but a smoldering, stinking layer of ashes littered with the charred corpses of chickens. pigs and people. I learned that it is sometimes difficult to distinguish the petrified, ashen remains of a pig from those of a human being, particularly if the human being was a child whose lower limbs were blown off in the explosions. In a little hollow, one worker was sifting through the ashes with one hand, while, in the other hand, he held a roasted human foot. As he worked, a few small boys, their faces somehow old with fear, moved among the silent onlookers begging for money."

Over the next three days, the Communists followed up with sapper attacks



NEW PRESIDENT LON NOL Unhappy anniversary.

that crippled two freighters moored near Phonen-Penh's docks and secretly make the moored properties of the properties o

It was not a happy anniversary in an oracle of the mystical and sometimes maddeningly extemporaneous Marshal Lon Not, who seems bent on re-establishing a Sitianouk-style autoc-racy. When the rockets hit, Lon Not was deep in a political crisis that was very largely of his own making. Three weeks

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12-11

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THE WORLD

ago, he threw the country's campuses into turmoil by declaring himself chief of state and abolishing a constituent assembly that was about to promulgate a long-awaited new constitution establishing presidential government. Lon Nol did not care for some of the constitution's features, among them a provision allowing the legislature to care.

At first unwilling to take their wrath out on Lon Nol, the student demonstrators went after his able, aristocratic No. 2 man Sisowath Sirik Matak, whom they accused of "arrogance" and of sheltering corrupt officials. Last week Sirik Matak resigned, along with the entire government. Lon Nol declared himself President as well as chief of state. On the day of the rocket attack, he announced the formation of a new government under Son Ngoc Thanh, an ardent nationalist who for years had fought Sihanouk, reportedly with CIA backing, from exile in Saigon and Bangkok. Lon Nol, however, will preside over the Cabinet, in which Son will serve as Foreign Minister and "First Minister," a sort of primus inter pares. Meantime, the political shuffling has clearly enhanced the backstage strength of Lon Nol's younger brother Lon Non, a shrewd manipulator who is widely thought to have backed the student demonstrations that brought down Sirik Matak. But, as Lon Non told Correspondent Cloud last week: "It is very difficult for foreigners to understand developments in Cambodia. I would only advise that no one worry too much.

BANGLADESH

Not Yet a Country

At 5:30 a.m. last Sunday, the city of Daccar resounded with the thunder of a 31-gun salute that marked the be-ginning of Bangladesh's first independence day. A year and a day earlier, on March 25, 1971, Pakistan had launched bloody was between India and Pakistan, the death of as many as 3,000,000 Benglis—and the birth of a new nation.

Today, asTIME Correspondent William Stewart reported last week from Dacca, the Bengalis have a homeland, but they don oty et have a united country. The present government, fearful of opposition, devotes itself to pattonage rather than crisis: the government yet to apresent the devote structure of the patton of the control of the control of the patton of the control of the patton of the patton who referred to Banglaidesh has 'an international basket case' may yet be proved right."

Across the vast, hot stretches of flat, brown delta, which awaits the life-giving monsoons in late May, there is a state of unease. Mutual distrust is pervasive. It is no longer sufficient to be Bengali; one must be a Bengali with the right inflection in his voice. "Collaborator" is an easy word to use, and the effects can be devastating. In Dhanmandi, Dacca's most fashionable quarter, residents are now accustomed to having groups of armed youths enter their houses in quest of money and goods. Acts of revenge against the non-Bengali minority of Biharis have subsided in the capital but have continued snoradically elsewhere; at the city of Khulna two weeks ago, a Bengali attack on the Bihari community reportedly left some 2,000 dead. Bitterness against the Biharis is widespread, "Those bastards, says Altafur Rahman, a Dacca law stu-

dent. "Let them go to Pakistan."

During the nine months of struggle
in Bangladesh, the real freedom lighters, the Mukii Bahini, battled as best
they could with little outside aid. The
Mukii resent the fact that the government has given them few jobs and little
patronage, and they have retained most

over to Bangladesh all Pakistani military prisoners who have been accused of committing war crimes against Bengalis during the fighting (the list of suspects is said to total 1,500). The most important effect of the treaty is to link Dacca closely to India in matters of foreign affairs, and thus make Bangladesh in effect a member of the Delhi-Moscow entente.

Drop of III Will. While the U.S. has paid a heavy price in South Asia for backing the loxer of the India-Plakistan war, the Sowlet Union has strengthened its position on the subcontinent. The Soviet mission in Dacca already has a staff of 90, with more to come, and the Russians have undertaken salvage operations at the ports of Chittagong and in the ports of Chittagong and in have extracted the last possible fung of ill will out of Bangladesh. The handtul of A merican officials in Dacca, however, make no secret that they would like to see U.S. diplomatic recognition



Blankets, baby food and midwifery kits won't do.

of their firearms. Ranging from ardent patriots to outright thugs, the Mukti are among the most resentful critics of the ineffectual Dacca government, which has been accused of consolidating the position of Sheik Mujibur Rahman's Awami League instead of concentrating

Moscow Links. Only Mujib himself, etc outry's Prime Minister, escapes such criticism. Despite his undiminished popularity, Mujib has yet to provide the kind of leadership that Bangladesh needs. Since his triumphant return to Dacca last January, after spending nitem months in prison in Pakistan, he has visited Calcutta and even Moscow bis own country at all.

Two weeks ago, Mujib welcomed India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to Dacca—where she was greeted at the airport by a pipe band skirling Skye Bout Song—and signed with her a treaty of peace and friendship. Mrs. Gandhi promised that India would hand

FRIENDSHIP TREATY
on't do.
at long last, as well as a small but hard-

hitting aid program. Such assistance is urgently needed at the present time, for Bangladesh's most pressing problem is the threat of hunger. The population of the capital has been swollen by thousands of famished, unemployed refugees from rural areas. As Toni Hagen, director of the U.N. relief operation in Dacca, puts it. the situation is "desperate." won't do, baby food won't do, midwifery kits won't do," says Hagen. "Cash is required for employment and reconstruction-plain cash." Food is urgently needed, of course, especially in the next two months, before the arrival of 700 --000 tons of wheat pledged by India. But vital repairs of roads and bridges must be made in order for such supplies to be distributed. Factories, too, lie stagnant for lack of operating capital-a reminder that their former owners, the majority of whom were Pakistanis, repatriated almost all the money in the country to West Pakistan.



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That's a sort of Polynesian fish-in where the nets are hauled up—hopefully full—by everybody around. It's pretty informal, so don't expect to be waited on. (In Hawaii, we've had to learn to pull

together, if we want to eat.) Anyway, the final results are worth a little work. Savory, golden charcoal-broiled akule and papio and cama and heaven knows what all else. Cooked as quick as they're caught, then devoured steaming hot on the beach.

Of course, if you'd rather be alone, we're quick to respect that, too, You can burn a joss stick in a tiny gilded temple. Rent a horse and explore a winding mountain trail. Sit down and listen to the music of a waterfall. Nobody will bother you. Unless you want them to.

Unless you've made repeated tries and you still can't catch a curl with a miniboard. Then ask the kid down the beach. He'll take the time to show you how.

Or you've decided that nohody can pick up that jiggly Japanese tofu with chopsticks. The girl at the next table can, and she'll be glad to share her secret with you. She won't even laugh, unless you do.

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Hawaii ITS MORE THAN A PRETTY PLACE



SOVIET UNION

Message from Moscow

What do Soviet leaders really think about world affairs these day? In re-cent months, the Kremlin has provided few clues to its attitudes. Last week, though, Soviet Party Chief Leonid Brezhnev used the occasion of a speech to Russia's Trade Unions Congress to the Russia's Trade Unions Congress to pell out the Moscow position on a number of major foreign policy issues. The Brezhnev speech, which ran for 90 minutes, was generally moderate and confident in tone. Major points:

US-JOHET RELATIONS. Brechnev experies some results from President Nison's visit to Russia, which is scheduled to begin on May 22. "We approach the coming Soviet-American talks from a busniesslike and realistic position." he said. Brechnev expressed his desire for an agreement in the U.S. Soviet Strategic Arms Limitation Talks. His statement lend support to speculation that a mental end support to speculation that a similar to the properties of the properties

SIN-CAMERICAN COMIACTS. Taking presidential reflection perhaps too seriously, Brezhnes is worried that the U.S. and China may have made a secret pact that went beyond the bilateral bound of the Sino-American communique. "How else can one interpret the statement at the Shanghai banquet that 'loday our two peoples hold in their loads you two peoples hold in their loads our two peoples hold in their characteristic production of the candidate of the future of the entire world." The said, But Brezhnes under the conducted was not to talk to Nixon about cochrecky was not to talk to Nixon about observed to the conditions. We are in no hum; but find a lossessments, "the declared.

SOVIET RELATIONS WITH CHIMA. Brezhnev said that Moscow was now willing to accept a Chinese proposal that the two countries work out their problems on the basis of "peaceful coexistence." In Communist rhetoric that expression connotes relations between states hav-

PARTY LEADER BREZHNEV Moderate, confident.

ing different social systems, and it could mean that Moscow despairs of ever healing its ideological rift with China. In his speech, the party chief did not mention that a Soviet negotiating team least week returned to Peking for what could lead to a resumption of the talks about Sino-Soviet border disputes. But he did stress that the responsibility hore ideal of the strength of the strength of the social stre

RUSSIA AND THE WEST. Brezhnev, who has committed his own prestige to an improvement of relations with Western Europe, did not conceal his anger that West Germany has not yet ratified the treaties of Moscow and Warsaw (TIME. March 20). The treaties, which call for mutual renunciation of force in settling disputes, are central to Soviet hopes of confirming the political status quo on the Continent while keeping the Communist bloc tightly insulated from contacts with the West. Brezhnev threatened that the consequences of a failure by Bonn to approve the treaties would be extremely serious. Said he: "The Federal Republic of Germany is now faced with a choice that will determine the fate of its people and the attitudes of other states toward it for many years to come." He then added an ominous warning: "In the final analysis, it is a choice between a policy of peace and a policy of war.



"A church dictatorially directed by athesis is a spectacle that has not been eastern for 2,000 years," lamented Alexander Solzhentisyn last week. In an unpublished "Lenten Letter" that is widen you can be a supposed in the supposed in the

Solzhenitsyn reproached the church hierarchy for compliance with such measures as the closing of churches, the repression of dissident priests and the ban on religious education for children. Even the ringing of church bells is forbidden: "Why should Russia be deprived of her most ancient adornment, her most beautiful voice?" Although critical of Orthodoxy's subservience to the state. Solzhenitsyn acknowledged that the church was hardly less obedient in czarist days "Russian history might have been incomparably more humane and harmonious in the last few centuries," he wrote, "if the church had

Until Solzhenitsyns letter, no Soviet citzen of international stature had openly demanded religious freedom for Russia's estimated 00 million Orthodox Christians. The writer's concern with the fate of the church is, in fact, recent the fate of the church is, in fact, recent his faith scarcely survived inhabition, years of prison and exist he endured under Stalin. A year ago, however, Soichenitsyn received first communion



RUSSIAN ORTHODOX WORSHIPERS Directed by atheists.

in the Russian Orthodox Church. Solzhenitsyn dreams of building a church in Russia with the \$79,000 Nobel Prize award he won in 1970. But the Soviet authorities have refused to allow him to receive the money, although he will apparently be permitted to receive the Nobel diploma and gold medal in Moscow next month. At the same time, his writings remain banned, while a campaign of vilification rages against him. In the face of these ordeals, Solzhenitsyn's faith seems to have given him a new serenity, which is reflected in a little-known prayer that may be regarded as another equally eloquent Lenten Letter from Solzhenitsyn*

How easy it is to live with You.
O Lord.

How easy to believe in You.

When my spirit is overwhelmed within me.

When even the keenest see no further than the night. And know not what to do tomorrow.

You bestow on me the certitude That You exist and are mindful of me.

That all the paths of righteousness are not barred.

As I ascend into the hill of earthly glory. I turn back and gaze, astonished,

on the road
That led me here beyond despair,
Where I too may reflect Your
radiance upon mankind.

All that I may yet reflect. You shall accord me. And appoint others where I shall fail.

*Translation @1972 by Patricia Blake

EAST GERMANY

St. Angela

The businessmen of death want to kill you, Comrade Angela. But you will be free and will

America's minister of education.

So goes a stanza in one of the pop tunes in East Germany these days. Comrade Angela, of course, is America's Angela Davis, the black revolutionary who has suddenly become the reigning heroine of East Germany. Leftists have demonstrated on her behalf elsewhere in Europe, but no other nation seems to be so deeply in the grip of Angelamania

East German television features hour upon hour of "documentaries" about Angela. The radio broadcasts the

Steiniger does not pay much atten-

Why did the East Germans decide to champion her cause? Although Angela Davis is a plausible enough successor to Che Guevara as an ideal Communist martyr, and undoubtedly evokes sympathy from many German leftists. the real explanation for the growth of her cult lies in the shifting pattern of East-West relations. Until recently the East German regime concentrated its

tion to the facts. Instead, he depicts the proceeding as a "monster trial," attacks the blatant "racism" of the jury, and insists that the young Marxist philosophy teacher is the victim of a frame-up. Angela is being persecuted, he reports, because she is black and a Communist. who is combating the monopolistic imperialist elite that rules the U.S. On the Communists' International Women's Day, Steiniger solemnly presented Miss Dayis with 50 red carnations.

MIDDLE EAST

Quarreling Over the West Bank

"King Hussein could announce that the sun was coming up tomorrow." merchant in the Jordanian capital of Amman commented last week, "and Cairo Radio would be on the air ten minutes later denouncing the idea as a Zionist imperialist plot." Cairo Radio and almost every other Arab station in the Middle East were on the air last week criticizing Hussein for a different sort of announcement. The attacks were focused on his proposal (TIME, March 27) to divide his country into two autonomous regions-Palestine and Jordan-and to rename the combination

the United Arab Kingdom. One complaint was that the King had acted unilaterally to solve what Arabs consider their common problem. His proposal, the Kuwaiti Cabinet declared, "does not have the approval of the Arab nation." Arabs also thought that the King would sell out to Israel by making an easy peace in order to retrieve territory he lost in the 1967 war. Hussein called another press conference to stress that the United Arab Kingdom would not be created until Israel returned to Jordan the West Bank and the Arab sector of Jerusalem. Meanwhile Israeli officials, after displaying initial public scorn for Hussein's plan. were beginning to admit that it was a basis for bargaining. At a lunch for foreign correspondents in Jerusalem, Premier Golda Meir-who at week's end temporarily canceled all appointments on doctor's orders because she was suffering from fatigue-allowed indirectly that the federation plan was the best basis for bargaining

Bitter Battle. Hussein had timed the announcement of his federation plan to influence municipal elections being held this week in ten West Bank towns. He thereby intruded into a bitter election battle between Palestinian guerrillas and Israeli occupation forces The fedayeen, who detest Hussein and want a free Palestine, were determined to prevent by terrorism if necessary, the elections that Israel is sponsoring as part of its program to "normalize" life on the West Bank, From Baghdad, Guerrilla Leader Yasser Arafat warned that collaborators with Hussein in the new plan will be assassinated." Six frightened candidates from Nablus withdrew. including the leading contender for mayor, Hamdi Kanaan. He had had second thoughts after a nighttime visit

A bruising counter campaign on behalf of peaceful elections was mounted by Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Davan, who frequently visits Arab communities in Israel and the occupied territories to hear complaints and settle problems. Dayan imperiously summoned the incumbent mayor of Nablus,

from the fedaveen.



EAST GERMAN CHILDREN RALLYING FOR ANGELA DAVIS IN EAST BERLIN To keep occupied until a more pressing issue comes along.

latest bulletin about a protest rally in Tanzania or some other faraway spot When Miss Davis was released on bail. East Germans took undue credit for springing her. East German children study about Angela in school. Students and youth groups collect money for her defense fund. In cities across the country, billboard posters and banners repeat one demand: Freedom for Angela. At the Leipzig Fair, one of Europe's oldest industrial exhibitions, the East Germans have put up a large display about Angela in the modernistic information center. Visitors are requested to sign a petition calling for Angela's release and to make a contribution. Hardly a day goes by that Neues Deutschland, the official party newspaper, does not run at least one article, and often two or three, on Angela. The paper's foreign editor, Dr. Klaus Steiniger, is reporting her trial from San Jose.

propaganda attacks on West Germany. whose free society and economic prosperity have for years exerted an almost irresistible magnetism on Germany's poorer half. In the past year, however, as Moscow and Bonn have sought to establish better relations, East Germany has had no choice but to tone down its attacks on the Federal Republic. East Germany's rulers then needed

a new external issue with which to whip up enthusiasm and militancy among their people. Thus when Angela was arrested and arraigned, the East German propagandists once again cranked up their apparatus, U.S. "racism" is hardly as threatening to East Germany as the visions that the propagandists once conjured up of a neo-Nazi invasion from the West. But at least it keeps the indoctrinated minds of the East Germans occupied until a more pressing issue comes along.

THE BIGGEST SELLING SMALL CAR IN EUROPE VS.THE BIGGEST SELLING SMALL CAR IN AMERICA.

This year, millions of Americans will go out to buy their very first small car

Many will find themselves confused as to which small car is best

Which is why we think it might be helpful for you to know that in Europe where they've been comparing small cars for three generations, they buy more Fiats than anything else.

Volkswagens included

One of the big reasons for this is the Fiat 128, which we're bringing to America for the first time this year

OUR PERFORMANCE VERSUS THEIR PERFORMANCE.

The most obvious difference between the Fiat 128 and the Volkswagen Super Beetle is the engine.

Ours is in front-theirs is in back. We have front wheel drive they have rear wheel drive Front wheel drive gives you better

handling because the wheels that are moving the carare also the wheels that are turning the car

Front wheel drive also gives you better traction on ice and snow, (As proof, last year, the Fiat 128 won the Canadian Winter Rally, which is run over ice and snow the likes of which we hardly ever see

You'll also notice, if you glance at the chart on the right, that under passing conditions the Fiat accelerates faster than the Volkswagen. (If you've ever passed a giant truck on a highway, you know how important that is)

The Fiat 128 - which has self-adjusting front disc brakes-can bring you to a complete stop in a shorter distance than

the Volkswagen, which does not have disc

brakes The Fiat 128 has rack and pinion steering, which is a more positive kind of steering system generally found on such cars as Ferraris, Porsches, and Jaguars. The Volkswagen doesn't.

And lastly, the Fiat comes with radial tires; the Volkswagen doesn't

OUR ROOM VERSUS THEIR ROOM.

The trouble with most of the small cars around is that while they help solve the serious problem of space on the road, they create a serious problem of space inside the car

And while the Volkswagen is far from the worst offender in this area, it still doesn't give you anywhere near the amount of space you get in the Fiat 128.

As you can see on the measurement chart, the Fiat 128 is a full 10 inches shorter on the outside than the Volkswagen. Yet it has more room on the inside than an Oldsmobile Cutlass, let alone the Volkswagen.

Compared to the Super Beetle, it's wider in front, wider in back, and 5 inches wider between the front and back seat. Which should be good news for your

And in the trunk of the Fiat 128. where lack of room is taken for granted in small cars, you'll find 13 cubic feet of room. In the Volkswagen you'll find 9.2.

OUR COST VERSUS THEIR COST.

Aside from the fact that the Fiat 128 costs \$167 less than the Super Beetle. there's another cost advantage we're rather proud of.

According to tests run by the Norti American Testing Company, the Fiat 12

gets better gas mileage than the Supe Beetle. Now we don't for one minute expec that, even in the face of all the aforement tioned evidence, you will rush out an

the time to look at a Fiat.

buy # Fiat. All we suggest is that you tak Recently, the president of Volk wagen of America was quoted as saying that 42% of all the people who buy Volk wagens have never even looked at anothe

kind of car. And we think that people who don't look before they buy never know wha

ssed.	F I A T
erranged through	our dealer
ACCELERA	TION
	9.405 secs.
50 mph	
70 mph	
-70 mph	20.09 secs.
BRAKII	46
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	\$2,159*
	ACCEERS ACCEERS OF mph TO mph TO mph TO mph Of mph



THE WORLD

Haj Mazuz Masri, 70, to Jerusalem by helicopter, threatened retribution if the elections did not take place, and ordered in additional troops to underline his warning and stifle the fedaycen. He also arrested the mayor's cousin-Hikmet Masri, a former speaker of the Jordanian Parliament-for suspected contacts with the guerrillas. At Dayan's order. Israeli soldiers refused to allow the Damiya Bridge over the Jordan River That was a stunning blow to many merchants, who, despite the occupation, have been able to maintain prosperous traditional markets under the openbridges policy of Israel and Jordan. Davan later rescinded his traffic ban and released Masri. The town of Nablus got his message. Five candidates for the town council who had threatened to



DAYAN LISTENING TO ARAB PROBLEMS
The town got the message.

pull out changed their minds, and eight new candidates decided to run.

The next move in any peace negotiations between Israel and Jordan will probably occur this week, when Hussein is expected to visit Washington to detail his plan. He will soon be followed by Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban and Deputy Premier Yigal Allon, the author of an Israeli plan for the West Bank that also calls for Jordan's recovering most of the occupied territory. Washington worried that both sides would like the U.S. to act as middleman, and is wary; mediation would not only infuriate other Arabs, but could also complicate U.S. relations with Israel. The U.S. will instead try to persuade both sides to keep working bilaterally, once Arab outbursts diminish. toward what Eban last week described as the "progress in stages" that might be a more likely outcome of Hussein's proposal than any "dramatic jump to a full peace settlement."

INTERNATIONAL NOTES

Silence in Paris

Under orders from the White House, Ambassador William J, Potter has been talking tough since he took over as chief negotiator at the Paris peace talks six months ago. Last week to traceared not to talk at all. He told the North Vietnamese that the U.S. was suspending this week's discussions. It will also boycott all future sessions unless and until the Communist indicate their willingness to hold "serious discussions" for substantive issues.

Both sides, in fact, have canceled meetings in the past for various reasons, but Porter's threat had an air of finality about it. At a Washington press conference, President Nixon complained that the Parts talks amounted to "a three-and-a-half year fillbuster on the they're ready, we're ready. But we are not going to let them use this forum for bullying the U.S."

By suspending the talks, the President hopes to pressure the Communisis into starting serious negotiations. But if that does not happen in Paris, he will not be very surprised. In fact, if serious talks with the North Vietnamese are possible, they will most likely take place to secret—where most statecraft is accomplished—rather than at sessions that lend themselves to propagand displays. The Administration has under the present that and themselves to propagand displays the Administration has under the present talks and expects the war to come to some kind of halt no matter what happens at the conference table.

Gimo's Gerontocracy

There was no suspense in the election that assured Generalismo Chiang Kaishek, 84, a fifth six-year term as President of the Republic of Chian, &c., the Nationalist government of Taiwan. The Gimo was the only candidate and he received all but eight of the [31 64] to lost east in the National Assemble to the state of the National Assemble plan to hold here were fell blank or deliberately plan to hold here possessed in the constrated the urgency of the regime? The constrated the urgency of the regime? The constrated the urgency of the regime? The constraint of the c

The idea is to grant a bigger voice to the restive Taiwanese natives, who account for 85% of the island's population of 15 million but hold only 2% of the seats in the Assembly. In addition, the regime has strong actuarial reasons for seeking to broaden its base. Of the 2,961 Assembly members chosen at the last election, which was held on the mainland in 1946, many never made it to Taiwan at all: hundreds of other Assemblymen have died over the years. There have been five more deaths since the opening of the current session on Feb. 20, and present membership stands at 1,369, with an average age of well over 65. Several hospitalized members were unable to get to Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall just outside Taipei for last week's vote. One arrived in an ambulance to cast his ballot for Chiang.

V-B Day

It could be argued that the most excruciating negotiations in the world have been the twice-monthly sessions of the Korean armistice commission in Panmunjom. Over the years the stalemated talks have turned into something of an endurance contest, with national honor at stake. After sitting down at 11 a.m. in their meeting rooms, the ten delegates-five representing North Korea and five (a South Korean, an American, a Briton, a Thai and a Filipino) for the U.N .- would not budge until one of the squirming participants broke down and in desperation moved for adjournment, usually late in the afternoon. On one particularly truculent day in April 1969, everyone sat tight for 11 hours and 38 minutes.

That record is safe. Last week, after only three hours in their chairs, the beaming delegates stood up and took a 20-minute break—a touch of civility that will become standard in future sessions. Thus, while the Korean conflict is still unresolved, the great Bladder War, as the Pannunjon talks have become known, is over.

A Question of Duty

At the Common Market's modern headquarters in Brussels, carnest discussions continue on one of the more conversial dilemmas facing the new Europe; whether to close the tax loopholes that have turned airports and other travel facilities in the Market's six (soon to ten) nations into axes of cheap, duty-free liquor, perfumes, cameras and other items.

It is no small matter. Aitfalia, R.LM. Lufthansa and Sabena have appealed for preservation of duty-free shops, which are a source of considerable income for the airports. Also worried is British Railways, which operates ferries that carry 0.000,000 travelers are that carry 0.000,000 travelers are sources are such eager spenders that British Railways is building new ships with brobbard duty-free "supermarkets" so capacious that passengers will be given esti-service shopping carts to push

The shops stretch the spirit of Common Market tax laws, and the Eurocasts are of a mind to act—either by barring the shops to passengers traveling between Market countries, or by imposing a limit (perhaps \$150) on duty-free purchases. But no one needs to fear a quick disappearance of \$250 per a quick disappearance of \$250 per dam's Schiphol Airport) or Gauloise at \$17.5 a carton (at Paris' Orly, Market officials will not act at all before the end of [973, if then.

There's only one time World Champion Jackie Stewart takes off his Rolex.

When he puts on his fireproof underwear.

This only happens when the world's premier auto racer dons his famous tartan helmet and climbs into the cockpit of his Tyrrell-Ford.

No matter, though. There's scant time to take his eyes off the track when blistering down the straightaways at speeds exceeding 160 mph.

The race over, Jackie Stewart's Rolex is right back on his wrist.

Our craftsmen are honored that a man whose life often hangs on split-second timing picks Rolex for his personal timepiece.

Such confidence is not misplaced.

Everything about a Rolex brings it to the pinnacle of the watchmaker's art. The Oyster case is

hewn from a solid block of gold or stainless steel.

The patented Twinlock winding crown screws down onto the case (similar to a submarine hatch) to provide an utterly secure barrier against water and dirt.

The Rolex crystal is meticulously diamond-cut for a microperfect match with its case. And ingeniously designed so that it actually seals tighter under pressure. (Deep underwater, for instance.)

Into this practically impregnable case goes the peerless Perpetual movement. Each is made the

Old World way. With pride. And patience. By dedicated Swiss watchmakers, heirs to a tradition of excellence.

One at a time, the movements are hand-tuned to exceptional accuracy.



A gravity-powered rotor (invented by Rolex) means that wrist movement does the winding, the wearer never needs to give it a thought.

Every single Rolex movement is submitted to one of the impartial Swiss Institutes for Chronometer Tests for 15 full days of rigid trials. Only on passing does it win the coveted "Chronometer" rating. (Although Rolex accounts for only a tiny fraction of all Swiss watch production, nearly half of all the chronometer certificates ever awarded have gone to Rolex.)

Even so, Rolex' own inspectors then put each one through final tests before giving it their stamp of approval.

A lot of work? Yes. But that's what makes a Rolex a Rolex.

Rolex a Rolex.

That's why Jackie
Stewart prizes his. And why
sportsmen and adventurers
are invariably Rolex men.
And why Rolex is the
official timepiece of Pan
American World Airways.
And why most of the
world's heads of state, men
who have scaled the
heights, proudly piek
Rolex over all others.
Rolex. A sign of a

special kind of man. You'll feel it the minute you wear a Rolex of your own.

Each Rolex earns
the recognition it enjoys.
You know the feeling.





For Sale: Lighting that

Come to this park in El Paso, Texas, an hour after dark.
On a warm night, you will probably find as many people as you would in the daytime.

Mugging and vandalism are almost unknown. Some places, the park is lighted brightly, some places dimly. But no place in these 43 acres would you feel unsafe walking alone.

El Paso has used park lighting to cure some serious



ills. One small park in downtown El Paso used to be heavy work for the police. Now, lighted, it has been turned into a recreation center for older people. Big attendance, no police calls for months in a row.

Since El Paso decided parks should be lighted, 25% more people use the parks, almost all nighttime use. How about your neighborhood/community/city? family? Write the people who designed the lighting for many El Paso parks, and would like to do yours: Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Gateway Center, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222. Or call 216 579-2362.

You can be sure...if it's Westinghouse





Nine out of ten new Chryslers registered in the last ten years are still on the road.



That should give you some idea of how the '72 Chrysler is put together.

Eve spent some time watching them put the 1922 Chreslers together. And Eve talked to the gives responsible to building these cars. Believe me, it you're hunting for a car that shuilt to last, this is it.





I have wormes about our environment. Sed was pleased to hear of Chrysler's new electronic ignition. If eliminates the points and condenser, and is virtually maintenance free And it helps keep the engine in time longer That's important to me, Because a torned engine means cleaner-exhanse.









Coming through with the kind of car America wants.

Thats their slogan this year, and I think theire doing rust that I saw the way their ears are built and I think Chrissler does have the kind of ear America wants a ear that will last longer and perform better than any car they've ever built before. Ask your Chrissler Plemanth dealer for a test drive.

PEOPLE

Was Howard Hughes fun on a date? Yes, choruses an octet of actresses in this month's Ladies' Home Journal, but he had his quirks. "Howard usually drove a one-year-old Chevrolet," recalls Mitzi Gaynor. "He had hundreds of them, he said, because they give good service, and nobody stares into a yearold Chevrolet like they do into limou-"Loretto Young says Hughes once phoned her, announced that he was taking her to a play that night. "I told him I already had a date. He said. 'Fine, I'll buy three tickets.' My poor date didn't have a chance." Hughes once flew Ido Lupino to view his yacht; she found it draped in canvas. Says Ida: "I asked, 'Do you ever use this boat?' And he said 'Nope.' Then I asked if it just stood there with a full crew ready all the time. And he said 'Yep," Terry Moore tells of a flight over the Grand Canyon with "the two of us alone in one of his big Constellations. He promised to buy me a wonderful lunch when we landed, but Howard never carried any money and I had only 97e. So that's all we could afford. We went back to Los Angeles flat broke '

"I'm not going after any man", issied New Yor's flamboyant Cogresswoman Bello Absup, "I have only one man I go after: Martin Absup, my husband." After making that perfectly clear. Bella officially announced that she would go after her old friend william Film Ryan in the June 20 Democratic primary. The reason the legistature had drawn up new boundaries and abolished Bellas Mambatum does withdrawal and friendship Said Ryan's office: "We're very surprised and disappointed. She's some friend."

Ever since Maria Callas' dwindling voice made operatic appearances hazardous, the soprano has looked for things to do. She made a movie of Medea, took up teaching (an opera class at Manhattan's Juilliard School of Music) and hinted at a return to the stage. Now, at 48, she has asked a friend. Actor Rof Vollone, to create a suitable movie role for her. Vallone is working on a scenario for a prima donna's dream -Callas is to play Callas in a movie about Callas. "She is one of the very few great individuals we have in this age of mass leveling," says Vallone. But how can he portray the warm friends and sulfurous enemies in La Callas' tumultuous private life? "That is a very delicate matter," sighs Vallone. "Nearly all of them are of signal notoriety.

Sweden's scholarly King Gustaf VI Adolf is 89 years old and still rich in the esteem of his subjects. So when a constitutional commission announced a plan to strip the throne of its few remaining political powers. It also amnounced that there would be no change until the accession of 26-year-old Groun-Prince Carl Outer Falke Hobertus Banadoria. No longer head of the armed forces, no longer head of the armed forces, no longer charged with resolving Cabinet crises, the future King will rattle around in 2004-room palace. having little to do except inertrain diginatics of the princes say. Whomarchy is an old tradition, and I don't see how a country can live without tradition. It would be like walking on water. Nothing solid underneath.

Japan's royal family descended from its divine status a generation ago and now if cultivates a more mundane image. So there was no effort to disguise the triumphant glee with which seven-year-old Prince Aye, second son of Crown Prince Akitho, gripped his Gakushuin kindergarten.

"There is this prejudice against actresses," fumed Bostros Streisand.
"They're supposed to look pretty and cread their lines, then shut up and go home." Filming a movie colled Up time Sandhou, Barbar got herrelf deeper into her role of an identity-searching house-for Women's Lib. "Job apportunities, yes. Abortion, yes. But there should also be a time for mothering. If a something life and chooses to stay home and be a wife and mother, she shouldn't be put down for

SPEAKING OUT: "CASTRO" & STREISAND



that. A good mother is a fantastic creation." That said, Barbra went back to the set to harangue Actor Jacobo Morales, who plays one of the characters in the housewife's fantasies: Fidel Costro.

Only three years ago, heavy Guldenter Jr. was a blue eyed, jut-jawed version of his faither—but with a reputation built more upon swinging than politicking. Since his election as a Reman in the second of the second of the about to marry. His bride-to-be: Usan Johnson, Johns

SETTLING DOWN: GOLDWATER & FIANCÉE





COVER STORY

The Square Scourge of Washington

THERE is a reporter's daydream: his revelations rock the nation, and he shifts from merely writing news to making it. Newspapers front-page his exposés, he stars at televised hearings and on talk shows, fellow newsmen want to interview him, and the reigning powers that he assaults seem powerless before him. For roughly 9,999 newsmen out of 10.000, that vision remains forever fantasy, but for Jack Northman Anderson it has all come true. A college dropout with no intellectual pretensions, a relentless square whose biggest indulgences are a Sunday-afternoon nap and a second ice-cream cone for dessert, a clumsy writer who has yet to put together any memorable combination of words, he has nonetheless emerged in the past dozen weeks as the pre-eminent scourge of Washington. Security precautions in many offices are being tightened because no one knows where he will strike next. Nationwide, he is a household name. Now the most celebrated practitioner of the muckraking tradition, Anderson has conquered the shadow of his late employer and friend. Drew Pearson

Anderson startled and embarrassed the Administration when he published secret papers showing a strong anti-Indian bias in Washington's handling of the India-Pakistan war. While hardly of the same magnitude, his story about Ambassador Arthur Watson getting drunk on a commercial airliner also produced red faces-and no denials. That was only a pinprick compared with his ITT charge. Anderson reported that the Justice Department settled an antitrust suit against ITT, on terms relatively favorable to the firm, at about the same time that ITT promised a contribution to help pay for the Republican Convention

Chumminess. That accusation has endangered the confirmation of Richard Kleindienst as Attorney General. discomfited both the White House and the largest of all multinational conglomcrates and set off a major Senate investigation. At the end of last week seven Senators flew to Denver to question the ailing Mrs. Dita Beard in her hospital room about the controversial memo* ostensibly written by her

The case remains far from settled. No wrongdoing has yet been conclusively proved; indeed, hardly anyone se-

*An FBI test of the document indicated that it was typed about the time it was dated—last June 25. While not conclusive, the FBI finding supriously thinks that ITT tried to buy off the Justice Department, or that it could have. What is being widely suggested is a Washington atmosphere of moneyed chumminess, of convenient convergence of interests between certain busiesses and Government.

Meanwhile, Anderson returned to

does get tips from disgruntled secretar ies and clerks, as well as from newspa per reporters whom he sometimes pay He also has a network of regular informants among Senate aides, sub-Cabine officials and Civil Service careerists i every important branch of Govern ment. He has received documents from



MUCKRAKER ANDERSON ADDRESSING COLLEGE STUDENTS IN PHILADELPHIA

the attack. Last week he flaunted a sheaf of stolen ITT documents. On the basis of these, he charges that some ITT staffers and U.S. Government personnel plotted to prevent Salvador Allende, a Marxist, from taking office as President of Chile (see box. page 42).

This indictment too is already having wide impact. Even if the story is only partly true, it confirms the ugly suspicions in Latin America about a modern version of gunboat diplomacy, and about the Nixon Administration's intimacy with those old villains, Yana business and the "vested interests." ITT. meanwhile, is worried about the safety of its personnel in Latin America, where radicals like to take symbolic hostages.

The conglomerate is also anxious about further disclosures: Anderson has more documents as yet unreleased. Though ITT has destroyed some of its files and hired the international investigative agency Intertel to look into the leakage, the culprit is still unknown. It has to be someone with news sense and access to tightly held material. One theory: "A goddam angry secretary

It is a plausible idea. Anderson often

the White House, CIA, Pentagon, State Department and, on one occasion, part of a message to TIME from its Boston bureau. With three full-time legmen Anderson rigorously follows up leads He then divides the results into seven chapters a week of scandal and assorted disclosures for his column "The Washington Merry-Go-Round.

The column is a mishmash with an ven history. After Pearson's death in 1969, the heir suffered dry periods in which his output was only so-so. Not even Jack Anderson can find an interesting piece of skulduggery every day. So he relates, in tones of breathless outrage, such gossip as a 1970 bit about the then mayor of Tucson, James Corhett Jr., allegedly barging uninvited into a young woman's Washington hotel room and biting her knee (Corbett lost the subsequent election). Anderson also polices the drinking habits of Capitol Hill (he is an absternious Mormon) and waxes indignant when public servants

do not pay their own hotel bills. These marginalia dovetail with Anderson's more important work. A wide vein of moralism runs through much



forbidding Government secrecy that allows officials to mislead the public. "The framers of the Constitution did not intend that," he maintains

To the argument that an Administration needs a great deal of privacy to conduct its business properly, he says yes, "but not to pursue a course in private that is counter to public pronouncements." Some secrets remain sacrosanct to him. He would not print information about weapons technology, for instance, or deployment of forces in time of war. Once, he says, he withheld material at the specific request of CIA Director Richard Helms

But these concessions are unusual Anderson and his legmen have a certain disdain for conventional journalistic standards, believing that most large news organizations are too timid and too respectful of those in authority. Les Whitten, 44, the senior of the assistants. points out cheerfully that "the Xerox has done more for freedom of information than any law that could ever be concocted." As long as there are people willing-for whatever motive-to

Such relationships are inevitable for a variety of reasons, including regulatory procedures and the realities of political fund raising. Businessmen, like all citizens, obviously have the right to plead their cases in Washington and seek to influence Government decisions. However, the fact that affluence is usually influence cannot be denied. Nor is there much doubt that powerful private interests are often willing to spend their way to favorable decisions. Therefore investigative reporting-a term considered by Anderson to be "too hightoned" for his own work-is an invaluable antidote to corruption. It is also a practice with a proud if erratic history

Sense of Unease. Muckraking seems to be a cyclical phenomenon. Its classic period came between 1902 and 1912, when Lincoln Steffens, Ida Tarbell and Upton Sinclair exposed civic corruption and business chicanery. It diminished in the 1920s, revived briefly during the Depression, and then went into eclipse again during the long period of post-World War II prosperity and contentment. In recent years, however, confidence and complacency have been shaken by the Viet Nam War, explosive social and racial tensions and the youth revolt. All these have bred a deep unease and an anti-Establishment mood in which the nation's institutions are undergoing tough scrutiny

More newspapers and magazines are assigning individual reporters, or groups of them, to work full-time searching for exposes. Some notable scoops have resulted. LIFE, for instance, revealed connections between Abe Fortas and Financier Louis Wolfson, who was later imprisoned, that eventually forced Fortas to resign from the Supreme Court. A team working for the Long Island paper Newsday counts 21 indictments, seven convictions and 30 resignations of public officials and businessmen as a result of its stories. Other journalistic sleuths have won national recognition for local digging; in the past four years, exposés of harbor-commission bribery (George Reasons of the Los Angeles Times) and of shoddy practices by private ambulance services (William Jones of the Chicago Tribune) have earned Pulitzer Prizes. On a broader level, probing writers have shed light on what have become national issues. For example, Social Critic Michael Harrington and Reporter Robert Sherrill, in the 1960s, drew attention to the continued existence of widespread hunger and even starvation in the U.S., popular myth to the contrary. New Left publications like Ramparts wage a kind of holy war on authority generally. though they are often inaccurate. Skeptics like Jack Newfield and David Halherstam have savaged public policies and the reputations of those who make

For all that, many investigative reporters, particularly those on newspapers, do not exactly feel that they are riding the wave of the future. Their



TESTIFYING WITH LEGMAN BRIT HUME AT SENATE HEARING ON ITT CASE How to act out the reporter's fantasy.

of his writing and his suddenly prominent persona. Though congenial and even gentle off the job, he adopts an almost snarling style in his frequent speechmaking and conveys rigid righteousness on paper. In his own mind he is a man with a mission; its imperatives are not to be denied. He calls himself a 'watchdog on government" and says that he was "brought up with a sense of duty and a sense of outrage." He insists that the drinking or leching capers of public men do not offend him "until they affect the public business.

Divine Charter. As for using stolen documents, Anderson has no scruples, except that he and his staff do no pilfering themselves. He says that he believes the Constitution to be divinely inspired-an idea he derives from Mormon theology-and he interprets it as

break security. Anderson & Co. are willing to consider the offerings

How else, Anderson argues, can there be an effective check on the probity of government? Brit Hume, 28, another of his staff members, charges that most political reporters ask the wrong questions "Who's paying?" he demands to know. "Who's behind the candidate? Who's really winning?" This is another strong tenet in the Anderson credo one that unites him both philosophically and tactically with Ralph Nader, with whom he shares material and mutual admiration. They are both obsessed. by the influence of private power and big money on public men and public policy. Almost by reflex, Anderson seems to smell danger in the contacts between Government officials and private industry.



ANDERSON & WIFE LIVVY WITH CHILDREN AT HOME IN BETHESDA, MD.
Some Mormons choke when they call him "Brother."

work takes weeks and sometimes months of interviewing and perusal of piles of documents, all too often with no results. Many false trails wins the explored for every one that leads to a genue story. Not many publishers feel that they can afford the investment, to say nothing of the risk of life suits. Investigative reporters complain that the press on the whole prefers to report the

activities of a Ralph Nader rather than dig up the facts itself.

Though obviously a creature of the muckraking philosophy. Anderson is in a class by himself. Unlike the ideologues who write for small or specialized publications, he has a mass audience: 746 newspapers now buy his column, an increase of more than 100 since Pearson's last days and a gain of 46 just since

early January. Unlike the reporters who work for large individual magazines or newspapers, he controls his own budget and has no editor or publisher to second-guess his judgment. He can devote as many columns to one subject as he chooses, has another outlet in Peraule magazine, and is now doing brief syndicated television spots.

THE PRESS

Partly because he has triumphed over the Irustrations suffered by others. fellow muckrakers almost to a man hall Anderson as a hero. Chicago Sur-Times. Reporter Ray Brennan rasps: "It hink he is one of the absolutely greatest there ever was." I.F. Stone linds him "illed with a good, wholesome utitude that every public officials is an s.o.b. unless proved othersise."

Positive Menace. Anderson is much less popular in other quarters. Buel Berentson, director of the Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee, calls him "a snake." Berentson is a friend of Dita Beard's. Friends of Thomas Dodd are convinced that An-

Meanwhile, Down in Chile . . .

AST week's Anderson revolations were an expox fancier, delight; his business pressure on the Administration combined with foreign intrigue. The columnist published two architects and gave fellow newsomes floo pages of confidential decuments said to be from ITT files. The material portrays ITT staff members as working desperately to prevent President-cleet Salvador Allende of Chile from taking office in 1970. It taken at face wilcum-a considerable if—the memoranda also indicate a degree of cooperation from some U.S. officials and a sympathetic Kichard Nixon.

Both the State Department and ITT denied any attempt to keep Allende out of office. Neither, however, challenged the authenticity of the documents. Certainly the company had a motive for wishing the Marxist Allende gone: it has communications and hotel interests in Chile. Anderson charged that ITT was willing to spend millions to block Allende and even considered formenting a coup.

The hope of the anti-Allende forces was explained in a memo said to have been sent to Robert Berrellez by Harald Hendris, former newsmen who became public relations officials for ITT. The suggestion was that "massive unemployment and unrest might produce enough violence to force the military to move."

The economic pressure that could be applied was outlined in a note from 117 Senior Vice President Edward J. Gerristy Ir. to Chairman Harold S. Geneen, although Gerristy cause and the season of the country of the coun

According to the papers, some preliminary steps to encourage a coup were actually taken, though it was not clear by whom. One paper has ITT Vice President William Merriam advising ITT Director John McCone, who one headed the Cix. "Today I had lunch with our contact at the McLean agency [Anderson translates this as the Eta, whose headquarters are at McLean, Val., and I summarize for you the results of our conversation. Approaches continue to be made to select members of the Armed Forces in an attempt to have them lead some sort of uprising—no success to date."

A memo bearing Hendris's name is more specific. "It is a fact that word was passed to Vinux [former Chiesan Brigader General Roberto Vinux, a political foe of Allendel from Washington to hold back last week. It was felt that he was not adequately prepared, his timing was off, and he should cool it for a later unspecified date.

The material depicts President Nixon as determined to try to stop Allende. A paper dated Sept. 17, 1970, carrying the names of Hendrix and Berrellez, says: "Late Tuesday night Ambassador Edward Korry finally received a message from the State Department giving him the green light to move in the name of President Nixon. The message gave him maximum authority to do all possible-short of a Dominican Republic-type action-to keep Allende from taking power. Korry, then the U.S. ambassador in Santiago, is described in another memo as "a male Martha Mitchell" who often made undiplomatic remarks to newsmen. ITT's contacts with the White House allegedly included a telephone call from ITT's J.D. Neal to Henry Kissinger's office. In it. a Kissinger aide was told that "Mr. Geneen is willing to come to Washington to discuss ITT's interest and that we are prepared to assist financially in sums up to seven figures."

If there was an ITT-CLA plot, as Andreson claims, it failed to produce a coup. The head of Chiles sarmy, Ren Schneider, was assassinated, and Viaux was imprisoned for taking part in the murder conspiracy. This killing could have been an attempt to incite a military uprising, there has been no evidence been in the murder compared to the compared to

The company argued last week that it. "has been, and continues to be, a good corporate citizen in Chile." The State Department refused to comment on details of the revelations hat declared that "any ideas of thwarting the Chilean constitutional process following and before the election of 1970 were firmly rejected by this Administration." That hardly clears the air A Senate investigation voted last week by William Fulbright's Foreign Relations, Committee may do better

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CANADIAN MIST

derson's revelations drove the Senator to an early grave. He also has made Government operations more difficult by publishing records of private policy talks—a complaint heard not only within the Nixon Administration but on Embassy Row. "This fellow is a positive menace," says one West German diplomat. "How can you run a Government with such people around;"

Jerry Friedheim, chief spokesman for the Pentagon, condemns Anderson as "too sensational and too superficial. Some Washington reporters share this feeling. Occasionally, they say, Anderson will run with a fragment of a story that other newsmen then treat as a tip to be developed. The propriety of using stolen documents also troubles a number of his colleagues who cannot rid themselves of the feeling that there is something dirty about it. Some critics further say privately that Anderson gets information with a tacit understanding that he will then leave the informant alone. Anderson admits that he sometimes uses this technique on an underling to pry out damaging facts about a bigger fish. He compares it to the granting of immunity to a grand jury witness. "Why not?" he asks. "The Justice Department does it.

He is accused of browbeating reluctant sources and playing rough with people who threaten to bring libel asirpanfulas we possibly can 'for an ad-"painfulas we possibly can 'for an adples an attack in print to ward off liigation. 'We have never used the column for blackmail'. he says, Nor has a libel suit against him ever been successful. Only we have even been filed in the 2½ years that Ardenson has been and the other is still pending.

Planted Agent. His modus operandi is subject to almost as much gossip as the people in his columns are. While still a legman for Pearson, he was once caught with a Senate investigator who was bugging the hotel room of Bernard Goldfine, the businessman whose gifts of a vicuña coat and other items brought down Sherman Adams. Anderson insists that he was only a reporter sniffing around where the action was. He himself, he says, has never resorted to wiretapping or to bugging, but he has, on rare occasions, used a plant. While probing influence peddling in the office of then House Speaker John W. Mc-Cormack, Anderson had a young man get a job there. That ploy produced much useful information.

As his fame has spread, Anderson has needed such, methods less and less. He gets much of his news from regularly calling flongtime contacts, the rest arrives unsolicited in a deluge of mained or telephoned tips. "Everybody with a real beel and a handful of memes now now the such as the such as

of the quartet. Anderson works chiefly with his established sources in government. Urrning over most of the over-the-transom tips to the younger men for investigation. Admirers and detractors altike agree that the team is usually scrupulous about at least calling anybody it is going to write about before publishing anything. The column now has a far better reputation for accuracy than it did in Pearson's time, despite it too-casional lapses (see box, puge 44).

Noble Commitment, Most routine work is done by phone, of course, but the big stories require more attention. One of the memorable recent checks occurred on Feb. 23. On that morning, Brit Hume walked into the second-floor reception room of ITT's Washington headquarters and asked to see Dital Beard. He. Mrs. Beard. Public Relations Man Jack Horner and Bernard Goodrich of ITT's Washington staff sat down around a conference table.

Hume produced the memo mentioning the "noble commitment" of ITT to contribute to the G.O.P. convention.

The three ITT people studied the memo with horror, and Beard uttered a few four-letter words. But she did not then call the document a fraud, as she was to do weeks later. In fact, she told Hume "that's my little d." Hume obligingly offered to let the ITT people copy the memo. which they did on a machine outside the conference room. Hume then tried to question Beard about the memo, but got nowhere because Goodrich kept signaling her to silence by nudging her under the table with his foot. So Hume left, taking the original memo with him. Beard was furious, insisting later to her colleagues that, alone, "I could have handled him." Six

days later the memo was quoted in Anderson's column. Anderson revealed last week that he had arranged a lie-detector test for Hume about his meeting with Beard, and Hume had passed.

When Anderson himself checks out a tip, he meets sources at their homes or in out-of-the-way restaurants or "crowded places"—rarely in his own home. He thinks it is now under surveillance, perhaps by Intertel, perhaps by the Government. Neighbors have no-ticed a car with two men sitting in it parked in the cul-de-sac. The pair just seems to be enjoying the scenes to

A peck inside the large stone-andframe house might confuse any sleuth. A kind of cheerful chaos reigns. Anderson likes to do much of his writing and phoning at home, despite the presence of many of his nine children (ages four to 20) and neighborhood kids who wander in. It is more than a fittle mind boggling to watch the feared crusader. to a Pentagon source on the phone and trying to soothe a young son who is crying, "Daddy, she hit me!"

Anderson and his wife Olivia ("Livvy") are big on togetherness. Aside from running the household, she is on his payroll at \$15,000 a year as a bookkeeper. They watch TV and go to an occasional movie and are decidedly unfashionable. Pearson lived in Georgetown, the Andersons are in Bethesda Md Although Pearson was heartily disliked by many in Washington, he was a soughtafter catch for the more important hostesses. The Andersons are on no one's In guest list and candidly do not care. Anderson will never be modish, though now, at 49, he dresses spiffily and even tints his graying sideburns (his television producer wants it that way).

The columnist is not even a member of Washington's tight Mormon inner circle, though he attends services



ANDERSON (LEFT) AS TEEN-AGE REPORTER Invaluable antidote to corruption.

regularly and serves as "a home teacher," visiting Mormon families regularly for counseling and prayer. He is a bit too liberal and splashy for Mormon leaders like Senator Wallace F. Bennett and Hotelman J. Willard Marriott. Church etiquete requires that he be called "Brother Anderson," but some of the brethere hoke on the words.

All that is somehow fitting. A man with Anderson's kind of mission should be a loner vis-à-vis all sorts of author-The church-and Pearson-are probably the only vokes he has willingly borne since he left home. He grew up in Salt Lake City, the son of a postal worker; his mother once drove a taxicab to subsidize young Jack's missionary travels for the church. At the age of twelve he was a newspaper employee, reporting on Boy Scout affairs, and in high school he was student-body president. Once he tried to do an exposé on the remains of Mormon polygamy: when church authorities learned of it

THE PRESS

Anderson was summoned to go on a mission. During the war Anderson shipped out with the Merchant Marine, then got accreditation as a correspondent. That led him to Communist-guerrilla country in China, but no newspaper was interested in his stories.

At the age of 24, Anderson walked unannounced into Drew Pearson's Washington office. For the next 22 years he was Pearson's low-paid (never more than \$14,000 a year) legman and for a while was anonymous as well. In 1957 he threatened to quit; Pearson held him by promising more bylines and eventual inheritance of the column.

On taking over the "Metry-Go Round" in September 1969, Anderson set out to make it strictly investigative and, much as the idea might shock his victims, impartial. Though he tries to avoid criticizing his mentor, he says: "With Drew, the column was more of units of the column was more of units were simply to expound his own philosophy." Pearson conducted what looked like personal vendetta—against Richard Nixon, Lewis Strauss, Joe Mc-Carthy, L. Mendel Rivers. He also had a reputation for going easy on friends, notably Lyndon Johnson, who sometimes sought his advice by telephone.

Surprise Plug. Anderson, by contrast, rarely pleads for any specific cause, and lambastes almost everybody: Republicans and Democrats. Congressmen and Administration officials, diplomats and business executives. Edward Kennedy and J. Edgar Hoover. Some Republicans believe that Democrat Anderson hits harder at them, but that is probably because they currently are in office. Few people except Nader appear in Anderson's column in a favorable light, and some of those who do are surprising. His infrequent pieces on President Nixon have occasionally been sympathetic, and in a 1970 column he gave a plug to the anti-pornography campaign of, believe it or not, Senator

Muckraking has not made Anderson rich. The column last year grossed \$236,000, of which the United Feature Syndicate got half. Anderson's share all went in office costs, salaries (\$22,000 to Whitten, \$14,000 to Hume, \$11,500 to Spear) and ofther expenses. Anderson's main income comes from outside activities: \$21,650 last year from speechmaking, \$10,000 from Paradic, varying sums from writing and consulting jobs and small investments.

More difficult to calculate is his real influence. No laws have been passed or policies changed because of his columns. But a number of former incumbents are now retired because of him. and he has spread a not unhealthy apprehension throughout Washington. 'He keeps a lot of people honest,' one Navy officer. "I do not know how many tricky decisions I have sat in on and heard someone say: 'And how do you think that will look in a Jack Anderson column next week?" It is a sobering thought. Had it occurred in the right minds at the right times, it might have saved some Justice Department trustbusters, ITT executives and many others a lot of trouble.

Scoops On Target and Off

THOUGH the jury is still out on the ITT case, verdicts have already come in on many Jack Anderson scoops. The record is impressive, despite a few serious lapses.

The record is impressive, despite a few serious lapses. It was Anderson, while still working under Drew Pearson, who in 1966 exposed the misuse of campaign funds by Senator Thomas Dodd: the Connecticut Democrat was then censured by the Senate and defeated by the voters. Anderson was

the first to report that California Republican George Murphy remained on the Technicolor Ine payroll while serving in the Senate: Murphy lost the next election. The columnist also dug up many of the facts in the case of the late Washington Fixer Nathan Voloshera and Martin Sweig, aide to then House Speaker John McCormack, who used McCormack of the Office for profitable in

McCormack's office for profitable influence pedding. Voloshen and Sweig
were convicted of perjury. More
recently Anderson branded Pennthere was a state of the state of the state of the state
Whalley a "back-country Bobby
Baker," accusing the seven-terin
Republican of taking kickbacks and
padding his payroll. Whalley has announced that he will not seek reclection, Anderson does not confine
weeks ago he implicated top Latin American ofthe state of the state of

been no convincing rebuttal.

Perhaps the biggest story on which Anderson erred

was Chappaquiddick. Among his mistakes was the assertion

that both John and Edward Kennedy had often visited the island. In fact, J.F.K. had never been to Chappaquiddick, and the day of the fatal accident was the first time Edward Kennedy had visited it.

Actually, most Anderson boners have occurred in relatively minor stories—though that is little consolation to the victims. A year ago, predicting "a sex scandal that will rock Britain." he implicated two members of the royal family and hinted that photographic proof of hanky-panky existed. No such story has come out. He accused the Pentagon of trying to cover up Admiral Thomas Mooret's

visit to Spain last year. In fact, the Pentagon had announced the trip two weeks in advance. With another shot from the hip, he implied that New York Senator James Buckley was seeking a seat on the Interior Committee in order to protect his family's limestone and oil holdings, some of which came under federal jurisdiction.

In his retraction, Anderson wrote:
"We have now had an opportunity
to visit with the Conservative Senator, who has completely convinced us that he sought the Interior
Committee assignment because of his
interest in ecology, not his interest in
profit."

Anderson also apologized in print for a column published last year in which he accused President Nixon of ignoring Brail Brith appeals for a groung U.S. stand against the persecution of Soviet Jews. The White House letter on which the charge was based, Anderson

The blunder that has hunnled Anderson the most involved another margin story. Shortly before Donald Rumsfeld left the Oillee of Economic Opportunity to become a Nixon adviser. Anderson obtained blueprinis for a lavish renovation of the OFO chief's private oillee. Assured by his source that the work had been completed. Anderson cin a column accusing Rumsfeld of frittering away tax dollars while the poor languished. Actually, no alternation had been started. Admits Anderson: "I had the poverty crar living in luxury. It was a terrible error—the worst mistake lever made."

conceded, "did not represent the President's views.



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EDUCATION

Seeing Your Enemy

In Washington the controversy over busing inspires rhetoric about a constitutional crisis. At the local level, sepregated schools are a way of life. Boston provides a clear example:

Just below the brown brick fortress of South Boston High School, the spring sun glistens on the harbor, and across the bay rises the hazy profile of the Columbia Point housing project

Being able to stand on that hill and see the Point project in Dorchester is to these people like seeing your enemy before they attack," says Sally Collins, 40, mother of four, "These people have seen what's happened to parts of Dorchester, and they're scared of blacks.

I was born here, and Southie is my alma mater," says one of "these people," a stocky truck driver who refuses to give his name. "My kids go to Southie, too. Why should I send them off to Amazonland? It's getting so the coloreds get everything

"If you got 200 of them up here. they'd end up taking over the place, says Bernie O'Rourke, 19, one of a group of seniors at Southie. "They're taught to hate us," adds Corde Graul. "How can you learn anything if you're afraid of being stabbed'

Racism is pervasive in and around Southie. It is a simple faith, as simple as the patriotism in Cronin's bar or the bingo games at St. Augustine's. This is blue-collar neighborhood, heavily Irish, made up of triple-decker wooden

STUDENTS AT SOUTH BOSTON HIGH

houses and smaller ones of brick. The district is only 1% black; Southie's 2,000 students include exactly one black, a West Indian girl who says she survives at the school "because I speak with a foreign accent." Students tell a story of some whites dangling a black youth out a third-floor window, and Bernie O'Rourke says, "I don't see why any colored in this district would want to come here. They'd be harassed

Boston's record of de tacto school segregation is as bad as any in the nation and President Nixon's call for a moratorium on new busing will undoubtedly strengthen the resistance. Boston's school committee has used several means to avoid integration. One of its favorites was the rule of "open enrollment," which theoretically (but only theoretically) permitted any student to transfer to any school that had an empty seat. But the main tactic, and the main rallying cry of the school committee's then-Chairman Louise Day Hicks, was to argue that the "neighborhood school" must never be disturbed by busing. "The Boston school system is integrated, therefore it cannot be segregated," Mrs. Hicks liked to say. In fact, however, the way schools were located kept blacks as segregated as possible, and buses were used to maintain

that segregation. Deadline. In 1965 the state passed a Racial Imbalance Act, which decreed that no school could have more than 50% nonwhite students and therefore. by implication, that blacks must be spread out into white schools. The only result was that the number of predominantly black schools kept increasing (from 45 to 65 out of the total of 201) Nearly 80% of the city's black children go there. One reason is that the law failed to declare all-white schools "unbalanced" and thus did not force them to take in blacks; it also permitted parents to opt out of busing plans. Another reason is a complicated system of "middle schools" and "junior schools" that are supposed to feed children into the high schools. There are only four middle schools, all in the inner city, and



only a few high schools are geared to take their students. As a result, most inner-city black children end by riding to black high schools.

In January, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare finally decided to impose a deadline. It gave the Boston school committee until Feb. 9 to draw up a plan for desegregation or face possible court action plus the loss of financial aid. "Why have they singled us out?" protested a committee member. Replied HFW's Civil Rights Director J. Stanley Pottinger: "Because we received a complaint 18 months ago,

and our review has shown meat.

Although Boston stood to lose some \$300 million in aid and construction money, the committee did nothing about producing a desegregation plan. We cannot respond in the time they have given us," said Chairman James Hennigan (Mrs. Hicks had run unsuccessfully for mayor and then moved on to Congress). While HFW's legal machinery slowly turned, the NAACP sponsored a class action against the school authorities by 55 parents and children, demanding a prompt end to racially discriminatory policies." At the same time, the state board of education voted to draw up its own desegregation plan in case the courts order one to go into effect

Chairman Hennigan remained unmoved. "The people of this city do not want realignment of school districts, he said. "We are an elected board, and it would fly in the face of the voters for us to change the school lines." His judgment of the popular view was soon corroborated by George Wallace's victory in Florida and by President Nixon's speech against busing. Hennigan shifted to the offensive and challenged the

racial-imbalance law itself. "Fraudulent." Last week, before TV cameras and an overflow crowd of more than 1,500 spectators, the state legislature's education committee opened hearings on 19 proposals to alter the Imbalance Act. The lead speaker, fittingly enough, was Mrs. Hicks. who once again praised "neighborhood schools," denounced "intellectual bureaucrats," and tried to stake her case on busing: "How much longer do we have to listen to the fraudulent statements of those who say the schools can be halanced with massive cross-busing?" In actual fact, some 85% of Boston high school students already use buses or public transportation, and, as black State Representative Royal Bolling put does the bus ride terminate?

Mrs. Hicks had brought her followers with her, red-faced housewives from Hyde Park and Jamaica Plain Some had signs pinned to their dresses. RE-PEAL THE RACIAL-IMBALANCE ACT. In the corridors, the women began a chant "Repeal! Repeal! Repeal!

Repeal seems highly unlikely, however, and despite President Nixon's speech, pro-integration officials empha-





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EDUCATION

size that HEW never asked for new busing. It asks a new plan, which could include new schools, new district boundaries, or new routes for present buses. As one official observes: "HEW can't legally not proceed against Boston." Among blacks, too, feelings are running high, Says Ruth Batson, a civil rights worker at Boston University: "Black people have got sick of this whole foolishness. We absolutely cannot continue to live the way we do

Back in South Boston, however, the conflict looks different. Integration may come, says a white father of three students at Southie, "but they'll have to bring the militia into Southie to do it."

Die Feder Meiner Tante

To fill a shortage of math and science teachers, the German state of Hamburg hit on a novel solution: it advertised in the U.S., where colleges turn out more teachers than the schools can employ (TIME, Aug. 9). Lured by promises that a knowledge of German was "preferred but not necessary" and that the work would involve college-level classes, some 500 Americans applied for jobs paying up to \$850 a month. Hamburg officials signed 71 of them to two-year contracts.

Because German teachers were entrenched in most of the upper grades however, the Americans were assigned to students aged 13 to 17. "They've recruited surgeons to do the job of butchers." complained one Harvard Ph.D The most basic problem, though, was that the students knew little English and the teachers less German. "You should have known that you would have to teach in German," declared Wolfgang Neckel, superintendent of schools. went to America. I would certainly be expected to teach in English.

Agony. In one typical case, Bartow Culp, a Ph.D. from the University of Delaware, shocked his principal at their first meeting by thumbing through a well-worn dictionary to put a German sentence together. By now Culp can lecture adequately in German but still cannot handle the give-and-take of student questioning. So, like many of the Americans, he teaches only eight hours a week-one-third of the normal

After parental complaints, some principals refused to let the Americans teach at all; others permitted them to teach under close supervision but not to give examinations or grades. Says Culp: "The embarrassment of having to stand daily before a class knowing one is doing the job badly is agony

Hamburg education officials refuse to cancel the contracts-or to pay the disgruntled teachers' fare home. Even so, 16 of the Americans have quit, and as many more say they would do so if they could find jobs in the U.S. Says Culp: "I never thought that an administrative screw-up of such proportions was possible.

Sign Language

Man has long dreamed of an international language, but attempts to promote one have always failed, probably because no country wants to abandon its traditional tongue. Now a new means of international expression is beginning to catch on, one that carries no threat to national pride: the silent, visible language of graphic symbols. To spread the word about these substitutes for words, Industrial Designer Henry Dreyfuss has just compiled a Symbol Sourcehook (McGraw-Hill \$28 50) of 8 000 universally comprehensible signs.

Dreyfuss is both a serious student of semiotics, the science of signs, and a passionate crusader who believes that symbols can help break down the cultural barriers raised by the world's 5,800 languages and dialects. He believes, too, that signs are more efficient than words because they take up less space and that they promote safety because their meaning can be comprehended more quickly

Who, for example, can fail to understand such representational symbols as these widely used warnings against



thin ice and falling rocks? But the Sourcebook also includes such arbitrary signs as plus and minus in mathematics and the clefs in music. These require preliminary explanations. Dreyfuss observes, but "you can play Beethoven in any language once you've learned the symbolic notes.

Packages can be shipped-and protected-in any language, too. These symbols instruct shippers and cargo handlers to "keep frozen" and "keep





dry." Equally clear are labels that depict a broken goblet ("fragile"), a crossed-out hook ("use no hooks") and a package separated from the sun by a heavy diagonal line ("protect from

People as well as packages can travel without knowing any of the conventional languages. For instance, a foreigner in certain air and rail terminals can locate an information desk or a pickup point for lost children, if he



looks around for these signs. "I got off the plane in Moscow some years ago. Dreyfuss remembers, "and I was able to find my way to my baggage, customs, the bank at the airport, a taxi and the hotel, and I don't speak a word of Russian-all by symbols.

That experience would not have seemed at all remarkable to members of the international fraternity of hobos. who have worked out 40 or 50 graphic hints that they chalk up on fences or walls to guide those who come after them. The cat, for example, conveys the welcome news that a "kind lady lives



here," while the canine image warns of a "vicious dog here." Other signs are a cross ("religious talk gets free meal"). two intersecting circles ("police here frown on hobos"), two wavy lines supported by a pillar and sheltering a small circle ("you can sleep in hayloft") and an indescribable squiggle that translates food here if you work

Not all widely used symbols are as unequivocal as the hobo markings, however. Some, like the dagger, have multiple meanings. In publishing, the dagger signals a footnote; in biology, it means "obscure species" or "incorrect citation," and in medicine, it symbolizes



death. To a farmer, a dot within a semicircle signifies a drinking trough, while to a meteorologist, it means rain that does not reach the earth.

But there is no mistaking the headlight or windshield-wiper symbols on the control knobs of some automobiles. Other similarly unmistakable symbols have begun to replace lettered instructions on machinery, enabling illiterate farm laborers to raise their standard of living by becoming machine operators. That, Drevfuss points out, is just one example of the potential of universal symbols in a world that has 800 million illiterates.

Where the Auto Reigns Supreme

THE tourists come off the plane and shoot around Los Angeles like camphor boats in a bathtub. Trying to locate the downtown so that they can taste the drama of the fig city, just the way they would back in Cleveland or Cheago or New York. At dusk they position themselves in the shadow of the city's tallest, busiest building and are simultaneously bee-warried by the wish of traffic smell of bagets, whistle or cops and bonking of cabs while they want to feel the electricity of the place coming right through their shee soles from the neon-parkly sidewalk.

But it doesn't come. It isn't here, and they go numbly away feeling cheated. By the time they're back on the plane they're angry, as if Los Angeles were some ghost town, a big empty movie set merely masquerading as a city. Of course they have missed the point. Los Angeles does have it sown charged-up inner life and soul. It just isn't out on the side-walks waiting for them. It lurks in a very strange place:

under the hood of the automobile

It takes newcomers to L.A. months to find it there, and some people never do. At first the tourist feels totalisy lost and vulnerable, especially on the freeways: great, wide, whoolshing things, marvelously engineered so that they average 12 mp. In laster than the weather beaten, relatively narroged to mp. In the second of the stays for a white. The newcomer gradually comes to look forward to going off aeross town, to the rolling hurrisor of the stays for a white. The newcomer gradually comes to look forward to going off aeross town, to the rolling hurrisor forward to going off aeross town, the top for a stay for a white the present that the stays for a white the present the stays for a white the present the stays for a white the present the stays of the stays for a white the present the stays for a white the present the stays for a stay of the stays of the stays for a stay of the stays of the stays of the stays for a stay of the stays of t

The distances are so great and loose and easy, there is so much to see from the car window, baking, gleaning out there, that the driving, the perpetual motion, take over. Get a good cage, flip or the air conditioner and the IM radio, shut out of the control of

Everyone here seems to have this deadly fascination with motion, whitzing around on hetycles, dune buggies, motorcycles, skis, boats, surfboards, waves cars. The town has more cars per capital than any other place, more freeway miles and card cardealers. Its dealers, even retured ones like Ralph Willams, are celebrities. "Peuple here will go without food for their cars." a West Hollywood Jaguar repairman told me. It used to be said that some peoule did that for their children.

Cars are clearly exemital to the place. Without cars. Los Angeles would disintegrate into the "thousand timy villages" that its critics have always claimed it to be. This is because the city spreads out long and wide and low, a nearly 500-sq.-mi. amoeba. There is no "central business district." To "good" readential quarter, no specific locale for heavy industry. Built in the car-dominated 20th century. LA had no need to cluster around a railroad station nor any need to how up skyscrapers to shories pedestrian distances. So in the case of the control of th

Being so car-oriented, L.A. looks different from any other city in the world. Everything, including the California ranch homes, is long and low and sleek. Store blocks and offices grow sideways instead of up, because it is easier to

drive an extra block than get out and take an elevator. Partly out of fear of earthquakes, but also for convenience, the Hollywood moguls built their studio offices as one- and twostory buildings with parking slots at the office doors.

The Angelena attuned to motion, moves more often than the resident of any other major city in the US. As he shuttles among Albambra, Tarzana and Gardena, La Canadda, La Crescentia and Placentia, Maywood, Lynwood and Hollywood, he gives up trying to identify with his neighborhood. He loses his regional accent, which merges into a breathless, slightly lasping "Ljust got-off-the-freeway-and-guess-what-leaw California way of talking, And, needing cuse-what-leaw California way of talking, And, needing color, and the companion of the color of the colo

Take Ron Frantzvog. A television cameraman who shares a small West Los Angeles apartment with his brother. Ron is away filming a show in Hawaii, and this worries him. not because he misses his girl friend or his brother or his wormholed stereo, but because he misses his 1958 Porsche. What will it do without him, pining away in a garage? He writes his brother Wayne often: "Did you remember to pump the brakes?" (This tests the condition of the master cylinder.) Wayne agrees to show us the Porsche, deep in a carefully padlocked garage. He unties a silk-soft dust cover and gently folds it up onto the top of the car, being careful not to scratch the paint-35 coats of the richest, most luminous black paint that the world's most industrialized nation can provide. Each coat has been applied personally and diligently over a three-month period by the area's master car painter, Junior himself, of Junior's House of Paints in Lynwood. "This has gotta be the sharpest '58 Speedster you've ever seen." Wayne whispers reverently. "Look inside, those are Bigelow carpets on the floor Ron had the whole interior ripped out and redone. He paid twentyeight hundred for the car, put another four thousand in it. The door hinges are lacquered as shiny black as the rest of the car: the engine is all gleaming chrome. But Ron has gone too far: it is so perfect that he doesn't dare drive it He takes another car to work and leaves his darling cuddled for months on end in its supersoft dust cover

Cars have become the main expression of the Angeleno's personality. A black man who works in a restaurant on La Cienega Boulevard proudly cruises Hollywood in a '56 Chevy covered in fuzzy chartreuse velvet, its wheels colorful revolving bull's-eyes and its fenders painted with slogans expressing the man's feelings (INTEGRATION; 15) IN



LOVE WITH A WHITE GIRL) An Indian cocktail waitress named Mary Whitecloud lives for her basic-black Volkswagen done all over in marvelous primitivist scenes. Other cars are flags, dollar bills, insects and painted faces coming at you on the freeway John Livingston, Hollywood designer, had to have a car all his own, unique, so he stripped a Chrysler down to its frame and hand-built his own shiny aluminum body held together by crude rivets; the car is pointed at the ends like a silver Buck Rogers rocket ship enough to frighten drivers off the road on Santa Monica Boulevard North Hollywood's Nudie the Tailor glorified his Pontiac Bonneville with Western regalia. The religious here do not settle for plastic Jesuses on the dash, they erect whole creches and biblical scenes next to the Kleenex boxes in their back windows.

Because people spend so much time on the road in L.A. actual conversation has been partially replaced by bumper stickers, a way of communicating where you're at even while you're busy zipping down the passing lane with your Alfa wound up to 90 in third gear. You can witness whole bumper dialogues as you drive along: A Volkswagener croons in a feminine-hip voice, HAVE A NICE DAY, a Pontiac GTO with an Orange County dealer's sticker snorts back. P.O.W.S NIV-IR HAVE A NICE DAY, and a VW bus crammed with hippies an-

SWCFS, ALL OUR BOYS IN VIET NAM ARE P.O.W.S.

But the bedrock car nuts, and there are tens of thousands of them in L.A., are the car customizers, the people who are forever rebuilding cars. The Nossecks are typical Donald Nosseck, some extra cash on hand from his chain of dress shops and dissatisfied with his Toyota 2000GT, took the car to Chief Kar Kustomizer George Barris, out in North Hollywood, and had Barris totally rebuild the little sports car into something more like an old Jaguar XK140. After that, he couldn't stop. Nosseck next took his 1970 Firebird 400 to Barris, had him plunge through the roof with his acetylene torch and put in a sun roof, apply heaters (great phony silver pipes coming off the head of the engine, exiting from the sides of the car behind the front wheel, zipping, shiny chrome tubes, down the sides of the car and fastening just in front of the rear wheels), a mammoth hood scoop and delicate pinstripes all over to underline the changes

The disease spread to Nosseck's daughter Debbie, 20, an otherwise typical California girl: "I don't do much. I just swim, watch TV, see my friends." But Debbie plunged \$4,000 into a 1958 Triumph 3 she had picked up for \$75. "It's got a new engine all done in chrome, new seats and interior, seats are diamond button tucked, the body Mercedes chocolate brown highlighted with walnut lines, multiplex stereo and tape deck inside, roll bar ... "That is not so unusual as it might seem. Dick Steele, a Rambler dealer in the Valley, sold a man an Ambassador with reclining seats, telephone, removable hardtop-and an engine compartment that was completely carpeted in a lovely gold. Those months before the car was repossessed were the finest in the man's life.

NUDIE THE TAILOR WITH WESTERN-MOTIF BONNEVILLE



Once your car is the way you want it, you start going to Vilem B. Haan, an accessory shop that is like a pet shop for cars. There you buy a brassière for your car, padded plastic cups that fit over the car's nose to ward off bugs and tar. "We sell them by the ton," says a salesman. And beer mugs and beach towels with an insigne of your auto's make on them, air horns that play your favorite tune, wood and leather steering wheels, driving gloves, headers, roll bars. Jack Cassidy recently picked up an air horn for his Rolls, Bill Holden a bullhorn for his Continental, Paul Newman some gloves to help him handle his VW, Robert Wagner a wood shift knob for his Mercedes, James Garner some goggles for driving around in his dune buggy.

Kar Kustomizer Barris, a short, hefty Greek, understands the car-nut psyche: "Cars out here are like clothes, very personal. They are a form of entertainment. You might go for cigars or for guns, but this type of entertainment you can enjoy while driving, not just while you're at home. And it's a good clean form of fun, instead of pills or dope. You know, you can get high on your car," "Here," says Ben Carco, an American Motors dealer in Reseda, "your car is part of you." There are Angelenos who, like those old ladies with toy poodles, bristle when told that they have to leave their cars outside, which accounts for the popularity in Los Angeles of drive-in banks, drive-in churches (with speakers and heaters (or every car) and Jack-In-The-Box restaurants at which you merely pause, still in "drive." give your order to a polite machine, move ahead to a window, pick up your Bonusburger with the Secret Sauce as fast as a train snagging a mailbag, pay, then munch away even as you grind back up to 70 on the freeway.

Of course, this thing Los Angeles has with its cars, this secret life, is coming to an end. You can go up in the mountains of Griffith Park in the center of L.A. any warm evening now, park on a cliff edge and see the city dying. The smog has a topography all its own these days, massive chocolate mountains of it below you to the east, a permanent black tumor over Hollywood and the downtown area seeping in channels through the passes out into the Valley and on into the Mojave Desert; to the west, over West L.A., Inglewood and Santa Monica, the smog is unexplainably green. and you realize that you are surrounded by a rainbow of smog, all of it a part of the land, undeniable, permanent, so that soon you'll be able to say, "I live in the green part"-or the brown part, or the black part. Up there in Griffith Park you realize that the city does not have long to go. Of course it's just possible that William Lear's steam-turbine car may solve the problem or that people will settle for small, light electric putt-putts before they choke on their own exhaust. but not likely. In Los Angeles there is just no replacement for that mammoth steel hunk, that roaring brute car that shrinks the land, expands your reach with churning heady acceleration, burst of speed, smell of rubber, and sends you floating dangerously at dizzy speeds, free and loose and careless, I Timothy Tyler

JOHN LIVINGSTON AT WHEEL OF HAND-BUILT CHRYSLER



MEDICINE

Psychosurgery Returns

Psychosurgery, or modification of the brain to alter or control some aspect of personality, is an ancient operation. Trephining (opening the skull) was performed in Peru 12,000 years ago, probably to let out suspected demons; 14th century anatomy texts contain instructions for similar operations. Except for a brief period during the 1940s and 1950s, psychosurgery has never won wide acceptance in the U.S., and for good reason. Lobotomies, operations to lessen severe abnormal anxiety by severing nerve connections in the brain, resulted in improvement only half the time, and turned many patients into human vegetables.

Now, psychosurgery appears to be undergoing a renaissance. Though var-

ries of new operations. Dr. Glenn

trated on the amygdala, a small, al-

mond-shaped body whose removal ap-

This knowledge led to a whole se-

pears to curb aggressive behavior

Meyer, a University of Texas neurosurgeon, reports good results with a process called cingulotomy. Boring holes in the skull, he uses an electric current to cauterize and destroy bundles of nerve cells that connect various parts of the limbic lobe, or feeling brain. Performed on 59 patients, some of them schizophrenics or chronic alcoholics. the operation has produced a vast improvement in half, slight improvement in a fourth and no detectable change in the others

Dr. Vernon Mark and Dr. Frank Ervin, of Harvard Medical School, use a different operation. Part of the amygpsychosurgery should be performed casually

Dr. Theodore Kurze, chief of neurosurgery at Los Angeles County-University of Southern California Medical Center, feels that such operations should be attempted only after more conventional approaches like psychiatry, shock treatment and drugs have failed to help the patient, and then only on patients who are dangerous to others or themselves. He also thinks such operations are justifiable to help patients to bear the pain of incurable dis-cases like cancer. "It makes the patient suffer less," he says, "but it's very disturbing because some of these procedures change the personality.

There are those who believe that brain surgery has sinister implications. Dr. Peter Breggin, a Washington, D.C., psychiatrist, thinks that any operation that alters the personality partially kills the individual and should therefore be outlawed. He also suggests that doctors



WOODCUT OF 16TH CENTURY TREPHINING Freeing the demons.

ious old-style lobotomics have been abandoned, some doctors are turning once more to surgery to control the emotions. Using newly developed or refined techniques, they have been operating on areas of the brain believed to control specific emotions or responses. Furthermore, they seem to be meeting with some success

Aggression. What has made this revival possible is a better understanding of the brain itself. As neurologists recognized the drawbacks of lobotomy, they began to shift their attention to the limbic system (which has diffuse interconnections throughout the brain), theorizing that it was somehow connected with mood and behavior. Others found that psychomotor epilepsy-a condition that can result from injury and makes some of its victims violently and uncontrollably aggressive-is often accompanied by the presence of tiny epileptic foci, or small scars, in the temporal lobe. Some doctors concen-

THE LIMBIC SYSTEM CINGULUM IDBRAIN AMYGDALA (Cross section - front view) (Cross section - side view)

dala was removed in 13 patients, all of whom suffered from periodic seizures of violent, even homicidal rage. One of the patients has had no rage attacks or seizures in more than three years, four have had only mild attacks, and one has apparently not improved; it is too early to assess the results in the other seven cases. Dr. Keiji Sano, head of neurosurgery at Tokyo University School of Medicine, uses a similar procedure on the hypothalamus. All of his patients were children with serious brain damage and uncontrollably violent behavior; out of 56, all but a few became relatively calm.

Most of the doctors who perform psychosurgery are enthusiastic about it but believe it is a desperation measure. Many agree with Dr. H. Thomas Ballantine Jr. of Massachusetts General Hospital that "the brain is no longer a sacred organ, excluded from surgical therapy because it supposedly houses the human soul." But few believe that are operating on the emotions, indiscriminately calming down prisoners, mental patients and hyperkinetic children to make them easier to handle, and tranquilizing neurotic housewives.

But doctors are fully aware of the potential dangers and abuses of psychosurgery; some reputable neurosurgeons avoid it entirely. Mark and Ervin operate on fewer than 1% of the patients referred to them for that kind of operation. As a further safeguard, some hospitals have committees to screen applications for any psychosurgery.

Capsules

▶ HFW officials have stated that the U.S. currently has a shortage of some 50,000 physicians. The American Medical Association disagrees. Reporting in the A.M.A. Journal on the results of a yearlong study of medical manpower, Henry Mason of the association's department of undergraduate medical ed-

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most passionate of all, the Capri 2600 V-6.

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ucation concludes that the problem is not scarcity but uneven distribution. In South Dakota, for example, there is only one internist for every 12.813 people. In 18 states, there is only one pediatrician for each 20,000. Obstetrician-gynecologists are also unevenly distributed; while the national median is I to 11,915, the ratio in ten states is only 1 to 20,000. There is also some overabundance, for example, one general surgeon for every 7.554 people in the U.S. today. (By contrast, the optimum generalsurgeon-to-population ratio in prepaid group health plans ranges from I to 10,000 to 1 to 17,000.) Thus simply training more doctors will not solve the nation's medical dilemma. Instead, as an A.M.A. editorial states, medical schools should persuade more students to forgo glamour specialties like surgery in favor of those in which they can be better employed.

 Metaphysics aside, just how dirty is money? Filthy indeed, according to a report by two doctors at the University of Louisville School of Medicine. Writing in the A.M.A. Journal, Drs. Berel Abrams and Norton Waterman report that money carries copious quantities of potentially harmful bacteria. They base their conclusion on analysis of 150 coins worth \$13,47 and 50 bills totaling \$150. The coins were relatively clean; only 13.3% yielded common bacteria like Staphylococcus. But 42% of the bills carried that type as well as Escherichia coli. To avoid contamination by cash, the Louisville researchers suggest that people get rid of their money rapidly, something that few have trouble doing today. In order to continue their research, the doctors have agreed to accept and examine any currency sent them-and to safely dispose of all found to be tainted

▶ Cancer of the inner lining of the uterus (the endometrium) can usually be cured if it is diagnosed early enough. But that is a big if. The simple Pap smear, which is effective for detecting cancer of the cervix (neck of the uterus), cannot always pick up endometrial cancer. Dilatation and curettage, used to obtain cells from the uterine lining for analysis, requires hospitalization and is impractical unless the disease is already suspected. By then it may be too late; endometrial cancer kills about 3,500 American women a year. The Gravlee Jet Washer, a new device now being marketed by the Upjohn Company, gives physicians a less complicated way to get samples of endometrial cells. A disposable syringe attached to a soft plastic tube, it is used to introduce a saline solution into the uterus. then to draw the liquid out. Cells from the uterine lining carried out in the solution can then be analyzed microscopically. Tested on 305 patients at the University of Chicago's Lying-In Hospital, the washer proved simple and painless enough to be used in a physician's office. In all but seven cases, the samples were adequate for testing.

Lawmen on Trial

There seemed to be nothing very unusual stirring in Biloxi, Miss. The trial down at the courthouse did prompt one high school civics class to look in, but that was routine. What they saw. though, had never been seen before in Biloxi. Filling up the left side of the visitors' gallery were 43 scrubbed and cropped white patrolmen-all defendants in a civil suit. And they were being sued by blacks, specifically by three young students who had been wounded and by the survivors of two other blacks who had been killed in the 1970 shootings at Jackson State College

Federal and county grand pries had investigated the killings, but no criminal charges were filled against anyone Ordinarily that would have ended matters. But not for Constance Slaughter, 53, the first black woman to graduate from the University of Mississippi Law School. Out of her determined investigation came the civil suit demanding school. Out of nor Mississippi, the city of Jackson and mississippi, the city of Jackson and mississippi.

To show that there had been indiscriminate gunfier. Connie Slaughter and other attorneys from the Lawyers exhabilished in court that at least 200 shots were fired during the 29-second brage. All 43 lawmen admitted that they had freel, only three claimed to shipper who supposedly prempted the fusiliade. But although the dead and most of the wounded were on the ground, none of the patrolinen would admit havded of the control of the state of the conded of the control of the state of the control of the state of the state of the control of the state of the state of the control of the state of the state of the state of the domition.

At the defense table, the five

paunchy middle-aged lawyers remained quetyle confident that once all the evidence was out of the way, the all-white jury would do in duty. They pointedly mentioned that once if the dead blacks "was so drunk that night that he was was with the second that the second that the was shot!" over there between the bushes and the dining hall: the tone suggested the danger of any black man being in the bushes. In any case, the defense maintained, the shootings had been provoked by "agitators." Were these agitators been and determined on "Well, I think they were."

The defense's confidence faitered as the jurns deliberated for 17 hours over three days. But finally last week they did indeed return the expected verdic, clearing the authorities. The pressure of at last, the partoinne gathered on the sidewalk in front of the courthouse, where some jumped up and down and whooped their delight. Inside, the mother courthouse the courthouse their delight inside, the mother courthouse their delight inside the mother courthouse the criefally at the verdict. The young widow of the other victim sliently returned to her motel from more delight.

"A Pig Is Born"

The two young lawyen, trying to serve a subponent on a TV-repair store owner, thought it would be a lark to slip into their recalcitrant quarry's headquarters and surprise him. But when they got inside, one of them was chowed in the stomach, and an omiment of the stomach, and an omibut the stomach, and an omibut the stomach, and an omithey pace has the stomach, and a a bullet in 'em.' The attorneys harely managed to talk their way out.

On another occasion, a young wom, an had been working undercover to investigate a firm that said children's books from door to door. The day she quit, the company's owner barged fir, riously into her apartment building and on the control of the pounded on her locked door for nearly an hour, while she stood inside, hardly daring to breathe. Finally a neighbor called the police, and the man left.

Such brushes with danger would not be surprising in the usual run of criminal law enforcement. But the undercover salesgirl and the two lawyers belonged to the enforcement division of New York City's Department of Consumer Affairs, organized in 1970 by Philip Schrag, who had drafted the city's tough consumer-protection code. After more than a year of frustration, Schrag, a onetime NAACP Legal Defense Fund attorney, found himself so leeched of civil-libertarian juices that he and his staff "were eager to emulate every police trick we despised, and indeed, ready to invent a few of our own

In an article in the Yale Law Journal texcerpted from his forthcoming book Counsel for the Deceived). Schrag

lays out in choleric detail the sernentine methods used to block any legal redress for gypped customers. Accused businessmen hide out to avoid subpoenas. Lawyers with political influence apply pressure to kill an investigation. When a case finally comes to trial, the defendant's lawyer may ask for a stay because he has been sick; when it next comes up, he resigns from the case, supposedly because his client will not pay his fee: that means another delay for a 'new" attorney to familiarize himself with the case; soon comes the judge's summer vacation. The whole system, says Schrag, operates to "let swindlers

continue to swindle. Though Schrag and his staff continued to press cases in the courts, they soon concluded that nonjudicial direct action might stop fraudulent practices more quickly. They began mailing letters to customers of suspect firms, telling them how to cancel their sales contracts. They urged the telephone company to cut off service to a firm that put a misleading ad in the Yellow Pages. Eventually, Schrag reports, "we had an impressive array of electronic gadgetincluding a tiny microphone that hooked onto a bra strap. "One hazard of a very young law-enforcement staff." observed Schrag wryly, was that the first time the device was to be used "our in-

vestigator forgot to wear a bra Choices. By the end of the year. Schrag saw a shift in his values as well as those of his staff. "We (normally) condemned eavesdropping and wiretapping. We protested the use of informers and secret agents." But now he could understand how "a pig is born." Observing victims of fraud and a breakdown in civil justice is bad enough. But the policeman sees "the victims of physical violence. And when he turns to the courts, he discovers that criminal justice has failed leven! more completely." Such frustrations create "a determination to apprehend and punish the offender, one way or another. Conscientious law-enforcement agencies [are] stretched between their concepts of service and their devotion to the judicial system. It's a hell of a choice to have to make

Trustbusting

At 49, Christine Cromwell has had her share of por-little-richejld problems, including five husbands and five divorces. She had sho had a special woe: and being as rich in cash as she was me prospect. A grandlangther of Auto Bitled to one-quarter of the 556 million helf in trust at his death in 1920. But there was a catch: the mone; could not be touched a long as Dodge's widow lived, which the hard's Socious orman pro-own reckoning, she was 103.

Christine found the waiting onerous. Twenty years ago, she began borrowing against her inheritance, initially from the First Pennsylvania Banking &

BULLET HOLES IN DORM WINDOW





CHRISTINE AT 1970 FUNERAL An artful dodge.

Trust Co. (which claims she now owes it \$1,400,000) and even from her long-lived grandmother (an additional sum of \$1,000,000 or so).

In another move to increase her pocket money, Cristatine hit upon an ingenious device, selling shartes in her rights to the estate. She persuaded nine rights to the caster. She persuaded nine rate of 30g for an eventual return of \$1 from the estate. These nine, in turn, solid shares in their shares to some 700 other people By the time of her grand-mother's death, fluctuations in the value share to \$1.19 million, and all the shares and loans were now due. Various creductions were claiming nearly \$10 million.

At this point Christine attempted a legal ploy hat would have made any robber baron proud. As part of her first loan, she had agreed to have the bank set up an inviolable and irrevocable trust fund for her, which would receive the bulk of her inheritance. Her lawyers therefore argued that her creditors, who all knew about the trust, could not collect from any of the funds in it.

Naturally the shareowners and other creditors complained, and Detroit Judge Nathan Kaufman, after listening to the arguments, concluded that "it would be a fraud, any way you look at it, if you set up a trust and people buy an interest and can't get their money. But Christine is not giving up. Her lawyers are considering an appeal on the ruling, and they also were suggesting last week that each claimant may have to prove his case individually. Since some of the 700 shareholders have died and passed their claims on to their inheritors, the proceedings could stretch toward infinity. Meanwhile, until matters are cleared up, the entire inheri-tance is being held by the Detroit Bank & Trust Co., and so Christine is still unable to touch a penny of it. Of course, if she wants to, she can try selling a new round of shares . .



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The tour through our distillery takes about an hour. And if you find anything you'd like to linger over, go ahead. You can catch up on anything you missed from Mr. Garland Dusenberry.

(He's the man who takes you through.) Just tell

him what you missed and he'll take it from there. But he's a talker. So you might end up being with us more than an hour. But if you don't mind, we certainly don't either.



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RELIGION

Red Sea Heresy

When Moses and the Israelities flee Egypt more than 3,000 years ago, God sent a strong wind to divide the waters of the Red Seaso they could escape Pharaoh's army. The Israelites marched on they ground between two walls of water. Or did they? So it says in Exoduy A, and so it is depicted in Cecil B. De Mille's film The Ten Commandments. But most biblies shothars nowadays believe that the Exodus story, the such and the "great film" and Adam and Escaare not strictly historical but were embroidered much later by Jewish editors.

Arise Ehlen. a professor of Old Testament studies at Concordia Seminary in St. Louis, follow the middy liberal in St. Louis, follow the middy liberal his denomination, the 29 million-member Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod on on. Because of the conflict and because the Missouri Synod controls Concenter of Protessiantism's biggest heresy fuss in a decade. "My own temperament is to stay away from such disputes," he says with some surprise. "My all the hiblical teachers here."

Error-Free. The case came to a head tast December when Ehlen went up before the seminary's board for a lifetime tenure appointment. The meeting was also attended by Church President Jaalso attended by Church President Jaalso attended by Church President Jacob Preus. Preus. former head of the
Missouri Synod's other seminary. Concordia of Springfield. Ill., is a theologcordia of Springfield. Ill. is a theological conservative who holds that the
Biblie is error-free and that such stories as the Exodus must be taken at face
value.

Under grilling from Preus, Ehlen

said that he accepts the Bible as the word of God, but that he takes as factual only what the Bible intends to present as factual, a qualification that Preus labels a "hermeneutical cop-out." The board voted not to rehire Ehlen. But after the faculty and alumni protested, the board backed down and gave Ehlen another contract, without tenure.

Preus was not satisfied. This month se sent all Missouri Synod pastors and teachers his own five-page set of theological principles. In a covering letter Preus postulated a sort of Domino Theory "It is only a short step from a denial of the miraculous elements surher the Cold Testament (the Exodus) to a denial of ... the miracles of the incarnation of our Lord Jesus Christ and His

Resurrection from the dead."

Claiming that the church constitution gives him jursidiction over the doctimal purity of all church employees,
terminal properties of all church employees,
terminal properties of the constitution of the
and ordered seminary Personal constitution
and ordered seminary Personal constitution over the church that a man had denied
the facticity of certain miracles. I felt. I had to do something. Preus coplains,
that do do something. Preus coplains
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Meanwhile the American Association of Theological Schools has sent a team to the Concordia campas, so codcitation should be withdrawn. The A.A.T.S. does not enforce academic freedom as such, but it insists that theoological discipline be handled by a seminary's board and no by church officials Regardless of whether Press takes



ISRAELITES AFTER CROSSING RED SEA Theological Domino Theory.

any further action, the Ehlen case is sure to be an issue when the denomination holds its convention in 1973, a meeting at which Preus will be bidding for a second four-year term as president.

Shadowed Union

For ten years ecumenical Protes tants have held high hopes for a series of meetings called the Consultation on Church Union. A mined at forging a merger among nine U.S. denominations with a combined membership of 24 million. None of the participating denominasistent of the participating denomination of the participating denomination of the participating denomination of the participating denomination of the participation of the participation of the pears to be under a shadow—and the United Church of Christ is the cause. The U.C.E. Executive Council has an-

DUTCH FAMILY CELEBRATING A PASSOVER SEDER IN 18TH CENTURY AMSTERDAM



A Feast of History

THE Seder meal on the eve of Bra over is "the most universally of served and therefore the most universally of served and therefore the most unify; of all Jewish ceremonies." says Britis Author Chaim Raphael. When Jew throughout the world sit down to the meal this week, they will recount and relet again on the 3,000-year-old store of how the Angel of Death "passe over the Brazelties when slaying the server the Brazelties when slaying the strength of the Seder anarrative, the Haggadah.
They could have no better guid

than Raphael's lively, scholarly new his tory of Passover, A Feast of Histor. (Simon & Schuster: \$12.50). Drawing on a rich selection of illustrations, Raphael traces celebrations of the Sede back through the centuries, all the way to Abraham (rabbinic lore anachronis

nounced that the sort of church the Consultation has been designing all along is too "hierarchical" and weak-son the local congregation, the only institution where laymen feel they have any power left. Besides. U.C. Officials suggest that Organic merger at the top is out-of-fast. they lean toward broad-need cooperation among both national agencies and local churches. The U.C.C statement is the beginning of the end the union, say insiders. This in turn could be a bad omen for the ulimant edicitions of the other eight heursches.

Heal Thy Enemy

"Expect a miracle," Faith Healer Oral Roberts exhorts his TV congregations, and he practices what he preaches. When he quit the gospel big top to build himself a university (TIME, Feb. 7). Roberts set his heart on a national basketball championship. Lo, last week there was Oral Roberts University in the quarter-finals of the National Invitation Tournament at Manhattan's Madison Square Garden. During the game between O.R.U. and St. John's University, St. John's star Mel Davis had to be carried off the courts with torn tendons in his right knee. Good Samaritan Roberts strode into the St. John's dressing room to offer a three-minute prayer. great player, but above all he's a human being that needs Your help," he intoned with his hand on Davis' knee. "I ask You to restore him to the game

But for Roberts, the evening's results were less than miraculous all the way around. Davis was whished away in an ambulance, and St. John's went on to whip O. R. U. 94-78. Davis, a Bapits, later mused from his hospital bed-"I believe what I've heard about Oral Roberts. If I had been more conscious of what was happening, maybe it would have worked."

tically had it that he celebrated a Seder with the three angels who visited him centuries before the Exodus).

Raphael also provides the full Hebrew-Aramaic text of the Haggadah, along with his own English version. For the translation of the fiblic hararative he eschews modern editions in favor of the King James Version, because it preserves the "loving intimacy which the trabbis had with the original." But when it comes to the Haggadah's blessings, prayers and songs. he applies a free hand, as in his cheerful rendering of this favorite from 7th century Palestine.

When Pharaoh cried: "O woe is me!"
Passover Eve. Passover Eve.
God passed our doors, so all could see
His firm resolve to set us free
On Passover Day in the morning.

Handcrafted to take it.
And take along.

Take it along . . . for years and years of enjoyment. Zenith's compact black-and-white portable TV, The Urbanite, model C1340W, has a Handcrafted chassis—ruggedly built for long-lite dependability. Lightweight cabinet, less than a foot high. 12" diagonal screen. At Zenith, the quality goes in

before the name goes on.

ZENI

gedly built for ight cabinet, nal screen.

Simulated TV Picto

TIME's Guide to Drugs and the Young:

different drugs, different problems...legal and
medical aspects...some do's and don'ts for adults
diaries of two drug "trips"....where to turn for
speakers, materials, help

■ hailed as the first really useful such booklet available to leachers and community groups ■ only \$1.50 (\$1 a copy on orders of 10 or more); write TIME Education Dept. Time-Life Bldg., New York, NY, 10920.



Helps Shrink Painful Swelling Of Hemorrhoidal Tissues Caused By Inflammation And Infection

Also Gives Prompt, Temporary Relief in Many Cases from Pain and Burning Itch in Such Tissues.

There's an exclusive medication which actually helps shrink painful swelling of hemorrhoidal tissues caused by infiammation. And in many cases it gives prompt relief for hours from rectal itching and pain in such tissues. Tests by doctors on patients showed while it gently relieved such pain, it also helped reduce swelling of these tissues.

The medication used in the tests was Preparation H®. No prescription is needed for Preparation H. In ointment or suppository form.

Team Player

In the year since he took over the Interior Department from Wally Hickel, who was ousted in a storm of controorrys. Rogers C.B. Morton has tried to maintain a certain tone of orderly peace and quiet. Tri mel tooking for headlines: he says. But headlines inevitably uses responsibilities, which range from cattle-grazing rights to offshore oil drilling to unrest among the Indian

This month Morton took two im-

▶ First he had to deal with the distribution of federally held territory in Alaska. Morton decided to set aside 277 million acres—two-thirds of

the state. Of that, 125 million acres will be a reserve from which the Federal Government will later select 80 million acres for parks, forests and wildlife refuges. The remaining 152 million acres will be available for claims by the state and by native groups. The move was praised by conservationists. but it set off a roar of disapproval in Alaska, where Governor William A. Egan promptly announced that the state would go to court "to preserve its sovereignty. The Governor contends that the Interior Department has filed illegally on 46 million acres to which the state laid claim in January

Last week Morton moved on another important Alaskan question. He issued the department's nine-volume. \$9,000,000 "impact statement" on the proposed trans-Alaska oil pipeline. The statement, a prerequisite to any major environmental decision, sets forth no specific recommendations. But its analysis of the various routes for taking oil from the North Slope appears to pave the way for Administration approval of the 789-mile pipeline that the Alyeska Pipeline

Service Co., a consortium of seven oil companies, wants to build from Prudhoe Bay to the ice-free port of Vallege, in southern. Alaska. Conservationists say that a pipeline aeross Canada to the Midwestern U.S. would cause less ecological damage from 01 spills, and they the companies contend that the trans-Canada route would cost more to build and take longer to complete.

Though Morton has indicated in the past that he favors a go-ahead for the oil companies, he says, "On something as big as this the final decision has to be in the White House." A pollitud veteran, Morton enjoys his reputation as "team player," and be concentrates his efforts on what he thinks he can realistically accomplish. Environmentalists don't discomplish the commental size of the comlete of the complish of the complish of the him either. Joe Browder, executive view president of a research group called Environmental Policy Center, praises Morton's recent actions, then adds." He isn't about to be an aggressive defender in the complished of the complished of embarrassing the Administration."

A onetime Pillsbury executive. Maryland Congressman and Republican national committee chairman. Morton, now 57, has proved an able admin-



MORTON (LEFT) AT PIPELINE SITE Not looking for headlines.

istrator. His first priority was to attempt to tighten up the elephantine. 70,000-employee department. He also brought in bright young management talent. "Our thrust hasn't been in dramatic statements," Morton maintains, "but rather to create the administrative means of getting things done."

Interior's most important accomplishments as he sees them: the \$156 million federal acquisition of land in Florida's Big Cypress Swamp, addition of 40 million acres of excess federal property to the national park system. new urban-oriented parks like Gateway East and Gateway West, and an end to the use of predator poisons on public lands

His views on some other issues:

ON FOUR COINTES. "Former Secteary Stewart Udail decided on coal power at Four Corners libe complex of generating plants where the states of Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico and Utah meet), and now it's my problem: coal creates pollution. We're incorporating environmental stipulations that were never thought of when Four Corners was conceived.

ON THE REDWOODS. "The question is whether we are really protecting these areas. We may have to go to Congress and see if we can get more money to acquire protective land."

ON BEING THE FIRST EASTERNER IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY TO SERVE AS SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR. "The the first one without a conflict of interest. Being from the East has given me a very objective overview."

Recycling Garbage

In goes garbage, out comes fuel oil A Vonnegut Inatay? No. Several companies are engaged in research to make just such a machine. Now Garrett Research & Development Co., a subsidiary of Occidental Petroleum, claims that it has solved the technical problems and is ready to build a 30-ton-per-day demonstration plant in San Diego County. The ready to build a 50-ton-per-day demonstration plant in San Diego County in the county and the Peddraf Government will ante up the \$3,000,000 necessary to build the plant.

The process by which garbage can be converted into oil is called pyrolysis. the use of heat to transform materials. It was by this means that plant and animal remains were originally converted by underground heat into the world's present reserves of oil, coal and natural gas. In Garrett's design, raw garbage straight from the ashcan would be chopped into gravel-sized pieces by an enormous shredder, then run through a dryer to remove moisture. An air classifier would separate the inorganic matter (metals, glass) from the organic (paper, food wastes). The organic matter would then be ground into a sugarfine powder and heated to a temperature of 1,000° F

In its plant, Garrett says, a ton of garbage could produce about 480 lbs of oil (plus 160 lbs. of char, 140 lbs. of magnetic metals like iron and 120 lbs of glass), or about \$6 of usable material for each \$5.50 in operating costs. Independent experts are skeptical about these cost figures, but a garbage converter would be valuable even if it does not onerate at a profit. San Diego County. which is weighing the pyrolysis experiment, presently produces 3,500 tons of garbage per day, spends \$12 per ton to collect and haul it to the dump, and like most American cities, it is running out of dumping space.

Sheboygan is giving drunk drivers a chaser.

The car ahead weaves. It crosses the center line, tail lights sweeping the road from shoulder to shoulder. Then it shoots ahead, a domino disappearing in the night.

A TV thriller? Yes, but in a Wisconsin courtroom, it's a show that's dead serious.

The charge is OWI, operating while intoxicated. The evidence is an on-the-spot videotape made by the arresting officer.

Wisconsin is out to reduce its highway accidents. And the mobile videotape camera is one of its best enforcement aids.

It shows a vehicle's abnormal operation. It records the officer's observations. It shows the driver's behavior. All at the time of arrest. How useful is this?

So far, every driver videotaped and charged with OWI has pleaded guilty. An admission that places most of them on a corrective probationary program.

These are some of the results of ASAP, the Alcohol Safety Action Program in Marathon and Sheboygan counties.

Selective enforcement is one of its countermeasures. Others are concerned with driver control, licensing, driver education and community education.

Through such ASAP projects across the country, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration is developing recommendations for an effective nation-wide program to stop drunk driving.

State Farm endorses this effort because nearly thirty thousand drivers, passengers and pedestrians were killed last year in alcohol-related accidents.

You can help. For information, write the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, Washington, D.C. 20590.



AIRLINES

Pan Am Changes Pilots

None of us can have real jab security unless we are part of a successtul and growing business. Security, real security, can only come trom convincing our customers of our ability and our dedication to first-rate service.

Najeeb Halaby, their chairman and HAT tape-recorded inspiration from chief executive, could still be heard until late last week by Pan American World Airways employees who dialed 937-3200 in New York City. Even as they pondered those words. Halaby's own job security ran out. After Pan Am had suffered more than \$100 million in losses during his 27-month stewardship. the directors pulled out an all-purpose letter of resignation that he had written two years ago and accepted it. He was replaced by William T. Seawell, whom Halaby had brought aboard four months earlier as president

Halaby looks and talks like a movie model of a modern corporate chief. He is a Yale-trained lawyer, a former craggly handsome man of 56 whom President Kennedy had picked in 1961 to head the Federal Avaiant Admissistration. At Pan Am Halaby carred to head the Federal Avaiant Admissistration. At Pan Am Halaby carred Because he was unable to prevent growing losses—526 million in 1960; 364 million in 1970; and \$23 million in the first two months more proposed to the control of the control of the more of the modern of the control of the control of the more of the modern of the control of the control of the more of the modern of the control of the control of the more of the impediance of the control of t

When the Pam Am board met in



FORMER CHAIRMAN NAJEEB HALABY An end to job security.

November to approve Seawell as president, a faction led by PensiCo Chairman Donald M. Kendall and Pan Am Founder Juan Trippe considered replacing Halaby with Seawell in one quick move, but Halaby survived. In February, however, the line lost a staggering \$11 million, and officers of the group of 38 banks that has extended Pan Am a \$270 million credit line became increasingly impatient. They indicated that the financing might have to be renegotiated under terms less favorable to Pan Am. That would have jeopardized the company's credit rating and knocked its stock for a loop. The board's regular April meeting was hastily moved forward two weeks. A board faction-including Kendall. Trippe and CBS Vice Chairman Frank Stanton-was prepared to dump Halaby. They dispatched Director Cyrus Vance, former Army Secretary and close friend of Halaby's, to try to persuade Halaby to leave gracefully. Said Halaby after his resignation: "I did the best I could in the time available to me, but I truly believe it will be a miracle if

the new team does any better

Crowded Skies. Founder Trippe had originally spirited Halaby away from the FAA in 1965, named him a senior vice president and made it clear he was grooming the new executive to move in as chairman. Trippe figured that Halaby's charm and once considerable influence in Washington would help persuade the Government to award Pan Am some domestic routes and permit it to merge with a domestic airline. Pan Am sorely lacks continental U.S. routes that would feed passengers into its international network. After Halaby took over as chief executive in 1969, he became a frequent supplicant to Nixon officials, but he met with little success. Pan Am lost out to National Airlines for the potentially lucrative Miami-London run, and other lines won route awards in the South Pacific, where Pan Am had had a monopoly. As for domestic routes. Civil Aeronautics Board officials decided that they were already too crowded. Merger talks with TWA (twice) and Eastern fell through.

Halaby can hardly be biamed for all of Pan Arms problems. Almost as soon as he took over, the industry was sought in a recession that reduced travel. Finple had ordered 25 Boeing 747 jumbo jets that Halaby found he could neither fill mor sell. Though he fired or titles in his first pera as chief. Halaby was saddled with many more nonproductive middle- and upper-level managers left over from the Trippe era. The company's unionized workers grew ever bolder in their demands, and Pan Am's average wages rose 8% last year, to \$13,500.

Trying to reduce costs, Halaby laid off 5,200 of the company's \$5,700 employees. Last year he cut almost \$20 million in maintenance, food and advertising expenses. Deeper cuts might have seriously impaired passenger service. Halaby also unsuccessfully tried to climinate a number of unprofitable routes to Latin America and the Carribbean that Juan Trippe had taken on partly at the behest of the State Department.

On the other hand, Halaby created many of his problems. Morale at the top suffered when he began clearing out senior executives, and it grew worse when he went outside the company to find replacements for many of them.



NEW CHIEF WILLIAM SEAWELL The problem solver.

For a year and a half, Halably stragged to earry no hoth his lobbying activities and the day-to-day operation of the airline. When he could not find a No. 2 man to suit him, he picked four "group vice presidents" to share the second spot and gave every indication that one of them sould eventually become of the straight expensively the control of the straight expensively the control of the group is the straight of the straight

aversion to making firm decisions.

Seawell, the new chairman and chief, is expected to fire more people, let takes charge at a time when many airlines are in a steep climb, as a group airlines are in a steep climb, as a group they loss \$125 million last year but expect to be well in the black this year.

Pan Am, still saddled with too many jumbo jets and no domestic routes, may jumbo jets and no domestic routes, may be left behind. Its archival, TWA.

turned around from a \$63 million loss in 1970 to a profit last year. Seawell, formerly president of Rolfs-Royce's U.S. subsidiary and senior vice president of American Airlines, is known as a good problem solver, a tough fighter and a highly ambitious man. Now Seawell faces his greatest challenge: to revitalize a great but seriously demoralized airline.

CORPORATIONS

The Bosses Cut Back

Technically, the 1970 recession ended more than a year ago-but try to tell that to the battle-scarred bosses of many corporations. They are continuing or even tightening the draconian controls on spending that they started during the downswing. And their austerity campaign is cutting a wide swath -from hiring practices to such two-bit matters as engineers' putting tuxedo rentals for professional dinners on their expense accounts. In what could be a permanent, important change in U.S. business, more and more managers have adopted a show-me attitude. They are asking: "Is this expense necessary"

Corporate chiefs argue that such penny-pinching climinates wasteful practices that they never should have allowed in the first place. "People who get fat get coronaries, and the same is true of corporations," says Jim Patterson, public relations director of American Oil Co. His company is restricting, among many other things, the number of executives who attend conventions. The nationwide economy drive also reflects a persistent hardtimes psychology among some bosses who have been starved for profits for several years and now will do almost anything to bring earnings up. They want to see more solid evidence of the business comeback before relaxing their grip on the corporate budget, E.F. Andrews, a vice president of Pittsburgh's Allegheny Ludlum Industries, sums up the mood with considerable hyperbole: When you have been lying in the gutter and finally reach the curb, you feel better, but not that much better

Goodbye, Veeps. Company chiefs learned during the recession that they could get along with smaller work forces, and they are continuing to trim zealously. Though steel production rose slightly last year, the number of employed steel workers fell by 44,000, to 487,000. U.S. Steel Corp. chopped almost 17,000; among others, it dropped 200 engineers in Chicago and 100 scientists, mostly Ph.D.s, at Monroeville, Pa. Two years ago U.S. Steel had 13 administrative vice presidents and 45 garden-variety v.p.s; now the respective totals are four and 38. At Jones & Laughlin Steel's Pittsburgh works, job cuts have bred a strange situation; some high-seniority steelworkers have been kept on only by being bumped to the



". . and so it is with some degree of pride that I say there is no fat in this budget."

lower-paying plant cafeteria, where they have replaced waitresses who in turn have been shunted to menial jobs in the mill so that the lowest-seniority workers could be let go.

There is also a deflation in plans for hiring the hard-core unemployed. Ford Motor Co. had pledged to hire 1,800 low-income, unskilled workers in the year ending this June: so far it has taken on only about 750. Among the other firms that have reduced their hard-core hiring programs are Gulf Oil and Burlington Industries. Early retirement is another increasingly common device to reduce costs. After eligibility for under-65 retirement programs was temporarly widened late last year at Eastman Kodak and IBM, some 3,700 employees from the two companies took advantage of it. More and more employees are leaving at age 55.

Dirty Dozen. At some companies, comprehensive economy drives embrace just about everything. TWA in the last two years cut 3,000 employees from its payroll, sold 16 jetliners and ordered accompany-wide freeze on management salaries. A cost-cutting committee nick-named "the Dirty Dozen" followed up by axing the company's entire 35-man add denartment.

Cost cutters are still paring inventories. Government analysts, who earlier predicted a smart rise in inventories this year, now expect them to stay flat through June. For example, Borg-Warner Corp. reduced its stockpiles by \$10 million last year, despite a rise in sales, chiefly by buying materials and supplies closer to the time that they were put into production. Frills and fripperies are falling all over. UMC Industries, a widely diversified manufacturer, discarded all of its Western Electric speaker phones-devices that permit an executive to conduct a phone conversation while standing several feet away from his desk.

The unkindest cut for many managers has been in opportunities for creative use of the expense account Like many another company, papermaking Crown Zellerbach has ordered employces to fly tourist rather than first-class on domestic trips. More and more Borg-Warner executives are taking buses in-stead of tasks or limosumse from air-stead of the practice years ago, and substanted the practice years ago, and soft or ordinates figure that they had better enulate the boss. Attendance at the Engineers Society of Western Pensalvania dinner in Pitisburgh recently dipped to 800 from 100 dast year, and free its own of the panies opened hospitality suities, off from 40 to 45 in more liquid time.

Top administrators have been forced to spend endless, exasperating hours poring and picking over minor items in corporate budgets, thus cutting into the time that could be better invested in more creative work. Having done so much to squeeze expenses, many of them vow that they will never revert to their old spending habits. That is not necessarily good news for the economy. Companies need to keep costs under control, and the U.S. doubtless can survive a deflation in the number of hospitality suites at conventions. But reductions in employment and inventories, however justified in individual cases slow the business upturn. Those executives who are holding back on new spending because they fear that the economy will not soar may be includeing in self-fulfilling prophecy.

MUTUAL FUNDS

I.O.S. Seeks a Home

When Bernard Corofeld's mutualfund empire came tumbing down in a spectucular mid-1970 crash, his main company, Investors Overeas Services, and so its what moneymen might well up. Notou Linder Correfeld's successive. IOS's troubles have been endless. The several mutual funds that it manages have gone on dwindling in value, to about 1982 million last week, from 2.3 billion in the late 1966. Roughly



Even with 250 lawsuits, adversity can get worse.

300,000 investors, mostly Europeans, still have money tied up in I.O.S .- and they are hurting. Anybody who put \$1,000 into its vaunted Fund of Funds in 1968 now has assets worth only \$338. The Geneva-based company has accumulated 250 lawsuits against itself, affiliated companies and officers past and present. Now the shrinking giant faces its toughest threat: impending homelessness. From Switzerland, TIME European Economic Correspondent Roger Beardwood filed this report

Alarmed by the scandals that have rocked I.O.S., Switzerland has tightened its securities laws. These now prevent the selling "from a Swiss base" of mutual funds that are not registered with the Swiss Federal Banking Commission To register them now would rob LO.S. of one of its few remaining assets-freedom from legal surveillance. The new Swiss laws thus have the effect of giving LO.S. notice to abandon its Geneva headquarters.

When the laws were passed last year, I.O.S. officers thought that the company could bypass them by moving its sales office to London, administering clients' accounts from Amsterdam and keeping only executive offices in Geneva. That plan was shattered in November, when the Swiss arrested three I.O.S. officers on charges of "dishonest business practices" and held them in jail for one night before releasing them on bail. Among the trio was New Jersey Entrepreneur Robert Vesco. 36-year-old chairman of an electronics firm called International Controls Corp., who wrested control of I.O.S. from Cornfeld's group in 1970. and is now chairman. The charges were dropped recently

Even so, Swiss hostility has forced Vesco and his executives to maintain only remote control over I.O.S. operations. LO.S.'s president. Milton Meissner, was arrested with Vesco last November, and since then has been careful to stay in a hotel across the French border. I.O.S.'s day-to-day operations are run by Norman Leblanc, a Canadian accountant, but even he cannot work full time in the Geneva corporate offices because the Swiss have not granted him a labor permit. Leblanc is forced to operate from Ferney-Voltaire, a French village that became a minimetropolis almost overnight in 1967, when Cornfeld erected a complex of buildings to house I.O.S.'s administrative operations.

Nassau Haven? I.O.S. cannot ove its sales or executive offices to Ferney-Voltaire, though. Like the Swiss, French authorities are increasingly antagonistic toward the foundering empire. Indeed, LOS's troubles have stirred such wide suspicion of unregulated mutual funds that the company cannot easily find a suitable haven anywhere in Europe. A move to Nassau in the Bahamas is rumored

A massive question remains: How much will be left to move? Currently, I.O.S. is running up legal bills estimated at \$4,000,000 a year and accounting fees of some \$1.5 million annually For the first nine months of 1971, it reported a loss of more than \$9,000,000. Vesco is underwriting some of the losses with loans and loan guarantees from his stateside companies. He is also trying to raise cash by selling surplus subsidiary operations, like a computerprocessing company near Geneva, and some of the now unneeded real estate in Geneva and Ferney-Voltaire. Vesco. has recently been discussing the possible sale of some of his I.O.S. holdings to Edward Ball and Raymond Mason. Florida financiers. Black as things look for LO.S., its officers have learned one thing: adversity is never so serious that it cannot get worse.

VIET NAM

Make Money, Not War

They dress like soldiers and talk like soldiers, but many soft-palmed South Viet Nam army colonels holding high posts in the Defense Ministry act more like business executives-which indeed they are. By tapping the monthly paychecks of their troopers, the colonels have built a string of army-owned business ventures. They have also provoked enough protest, both from soldiers and from competing private entrepreneurs, that the South Viet Nam government last month began a high-level investigation. Last week, under pressure from the U.S. embassy, the government dismissed five Defense Ministry officials and ordered the tyro tycoons to turn over their operations to the government-owned Viet Nam Commercial Bank, claiming that it is illegal for the army to run private businesses. Now the bank is supposed to return to the soldiers all the funds that had been collected from them.

Conglomerate. Defense Minister Nguyen Van Vy may also lose his job because he founded the army's corporate empire in 1968, and has been running it ever since. Vy's vehicle was the Servicemen's Mutual Aid and Savings Fund (SMASF), which was financed by dunning every soldier 25¢ a month. Initially. Vy's goal was to encourage sayings so that the soldiers would have some money to spend'when mustered out. In theory, each army veteran was to collect all the SMASF money deducted from his paychecks, plus interest; similar payments were to go to the families of those killed in action. But bookkeeping at SMASF has been loose, and many families have had difficulty claiming the cash owed to them. SMASF accumulated \$9,600,000, but only \$156,-000 has been paid out to soldiers or their

Last summer Vy began buying or starting private enterprises for the army. He wound up with five: the Bank of Industry and Commerce (BIC); Vicco. a builder of bridges and roads; Vinavatco, a transportation firm; Icico, an insurer; and Foproco, a food processing and canning company. Vy detached from war duties 155 army officers who had business experience to operate these enterprises

Artificial Pump. Army chiefs could legitimately argue that South Viet Nam desperately needed new businesses to lift its weak economy. Desirable though the new businesses might be, however, many citizens doubted that the army should own and run them. Private businessmen feared that the army would use its power as a customer to divert revenues to its own companies. The army seemed likely to become the largest buyer of Foproco's canned foods. for example, and to have all its roads and bridges built by Vicco Said an executive of one army company: "Private businessmen have a reason to worry. Our companies will probably force many of them out of business. But we will do it fairly

Soldiers, too, began complaining about the companies they were forced to finance. Some people suggested that Vy's army colonels have profited personally from their enterprises-rather than the soldiers who through SMASF are theoretically the owners of the companies. Many of them, expecting pref-

erential treatment from the army bank, applied for loans only to be turned down because they lacked sufficient collateral. Says BIC director General Nguyen Chanh Ly: "This is a commercial bank, not a social bank. The needy can go to the government. Our profit certainly isn't for the sol

Indirect Aid. Now it is unclear what the Viet Nam government will do with the army's conglomerate. Turning the operations over to the state-owned bank or private businessmen is not the entire solution. The current companies are not yet big profit makers, and several have yet to win a group of civilian customers. The government faces a difficult choice; it will have to funnel state money directly into the army's businesses in some fashion, or risk the collapse of one of the few groups of new enterprises in the country

As in all things Vietnamese, Americans have a more than passing interest in the outcome. The U.S. Agency for International Development has been involved in Vy's enterprises. AID officials had to approve all purchases made by the army's companies, and recently have been delaying such requests. In addition, more than half of the South Vietnamese soldiers' pay comes from AID funds, so Americans have indirectly helped finance the army's entrepreneurial fling.



SAIGON'S BIC BUILDING



MILESTONES

Died, Marilyn Maxwell, 49, statuesque blonde film fixture of the '40s and early '50s; of a heart attack; in Beverly Hills. After breaking into show business as a big-band singer, Maxwell found her forte as a straight-faced foil to movie comedians. Frequently cast as a slitskirt and sweater type, she outlasted many of her Hollywood competitors and managed the transition to television with relative ease. She made many guest appearances on comedy and variety shows, got a regular role in the 1961 Bus Stop series, then successfully returned to cabaret singing.

Death Revealed, Erich von dem Bach-Zelewsky, 73, the Nazi SS general responsible for crushing the Polish resistance; of heart disease; in Munich on March 8. A close aide to Adolf Hitler, Bach-Zelewsky rose to the wartime command of the German forces combatting resistance movements in Eastern Europe. When the Warsaw underround rose in revolt in 1944, Bach-Zelewsky's forces slaughtered over 100,000 Poles and leveled 90% of the city. He escaped punishment by becoming a prosecution witness at the Nuremberg trials and testifying against his former SS comrades. In 1962, however. he was convicted of the prewar political murder of three Germans and sentenced to life imprisonment.

Died. Cristobal Balenciaga, 77. grand master of French haute couture: of a heart attack; in Valencia, Spain. The son of a Basque fisherman, Balenciaga was 42 before he left Spain to establish his Paris salon. For the next 31 years he combined his sense of Spanish simplicity and elegance into fashions that adorned the rich and the royal round the world. Considered by many to be the most influential designer of the postwar years, Balenciaga introduced the sack dress, the semifitted suit and the seven-eighths coat. While some Paris designers in recent years concentrated on ready-to-wear lines. Balenciaga remained a couturier to the private

Died, Jeremiah Milbank, 85, financier and philanthropist; in Greenwich, Conn. A Wall Street banker and heir to a railroad, banking and manufacturing fortune, Milbank set up the Institute for the Crippled and Disabled after World War I to help train permanently injured veterans and civilians. In 1928 he established the original pilot study of poliomyelitis, which led to formation of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. A longtime friend of Herbert Hoover, Milbank was a large contributor to the Republican Party and served as eastern treasurer for the GOP. National Committee during the 1928 and 1932 elections





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BOOKS



TEXAN LARRY McMURTRY

Moving On

ALL MY FRIENDS ARE GOING TO BE STRANGERS by LARRY MCMURTRY 286 pages. Simon & Schuster. \$7.50.

Texan Larry McMurtry is much better known for the movies made from his fiction than for the books themselves. His first novel, Horseman, Pass

Picture Show

That kind of dislocation usually happens in the careers of slicker authors who latch on to popular problems or write characters that turn out to be "parts." But McMurtry is not slick. He tends, in fact, to create indelible people and brilliant set-piece scenes. Nor can it be said that success has deflected him from his sometimes invisible course. Unhappily, his books are constructed like tumbleweed. Moving On, the last one, was 794 arbitrary pages long, with no discernible direction. All My Friends Are Going To Be Strangers is less than half that length. It is acute, elegiac, funny and dangerously tender, and in tone -if not content-more like a memoir

What story there is chronicles the 23rd year in the life of Danny Deck, a sometime graduate student at Rice University in Houston and a writer. Danny is just discovering "the abruptness with which major changes can occur in life. Within a few months, he has seen his first novel bought by Random House and Hollywood, fallen in love with two women and completed a wary tour of self-exile in California Danny comes from West Texas cat-

tle-handling stock. He has never been any place he could not drive to, and he loves the road and his car. He is also hooked on trashy highway food: butter rum Life Savers. Peanut Planks, cheap cheeseburgers. A brief, miserable marriage does not alter his open approach to life, nor does he fall for the blandishments of publishers and movie producers-although they give McMurti a chance to kid literary parties and Hollywood editing methods

The book is really a series of leavetakings-from Rice, student friends and Texas, later from his wife, and his mistress and California. Its best sequence concerns Danny's compulsive trip back to the remotest personal past he has. He visits the ruined demesne of Uncle L. who is a mean and misanthropic 92 yoked to an equally mean woman who wants to inherit his land. Having no regard for cattle, Uncle L has a herd of camels instead, along with spotted pigs. molting turkeys and a buffalo cow. Uncle L is a living figment-as well as a caricature-of the old, wild American dream. He still expects to encounter his hero. Emiliano Zapata, before he dies-Every night he searches the range for him and keeps a bag of gold handy for the meeting.

The gigantic past and the constricted present are alternating currents in the novel, and McMurtry is ambivalent about both. In an essay, he once called himself the victim of "a contradiction of attractions. I am critical of the past. yet attracted to it; and though I am even more critical of the present. I am also quite clearly attracted to it." That kind of ambivalence can nourish a novelist able to explore its consequences If, in addition, his natural subject is Texas, it can be as tough and sustaining as the jerky drying on Uncle L's

"Who Ya With?"

CITIZEN NADER by CHARLES McCARRY 335 pages. Saturday Review Press. \$7.95

"I cannot decide," Charles McCarry lamented in mid-manuscript, "whether Ralph Nader is Jesus Christ or the Man-The pity is that churian Candidate." McCarry and others fail to sense that Nader is-and need be-neither

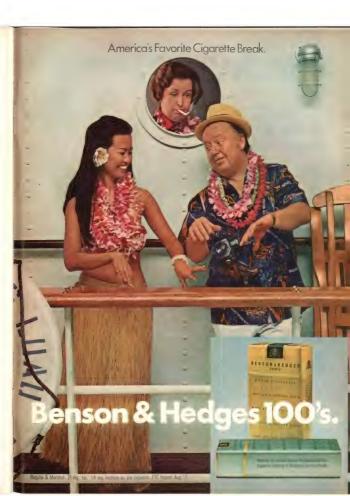
In this literate, first full-length biography, McCarry dutifully confronts the standard assortment of Nader paradoxes. How explain a man who earns \$200,000 a year, but lives on \$5,000? Who assails even his former allies if they fall short of his exacting and peevish standards? Who refuses to drive a car, cheer the Redskins, make the cocktail parties, settle in suburbia, come to dinner, or allow visitors into his boardinghouse? But McCarry never comes close to defining his subject, in part because he never understands the consuming and monastic role-as Public Citizen-that Nader has assigned himself.

Nader was abruptly transformed into a national celebrity quite by mischance. After Unsate at Any Speed G.M. foolishly set detectives on the trail of its obscure critic. When a Senate subcommittee aired this Goliath v David melodrama, Nader became a hero of just about everybody who feels oppressed by a formless, corporate "they."

Nader has busily progressed from attacking defective autos (millions of which have been recalled as a direct result of his activities) to denouncing the filth in meat-packing plants, which was still sickeningly pervasive 60 years after Upton Sinclair's The Jungle. Nader's list of targets expands steadily: harmful food additives, explosion-prone natural-gas pipelines, radiation emissions from color television sets, unwholesome poultry, polluted water and air, bureaucratic sloth, corporate oligopoly, labor-



RALPH NADER BEFORE A SENATE COMMITTEE IN 1971 Neither Christ nor Manchurian Candidate.



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We believe in advertising that plays this kind of dynamic

economic role.

We believe in it because it works. For consumers, for advertisers, for the free enterprise system.

It works because it answers the most important question of all. "What's in it for me?"

union corruption. Union Carbide, the Du Ponts of Delaware. California land use, the Bureau of Reclamation, Next. Nader plans to zero in on the lassitude of the Congress of the United States

Nader is not beyond reproach by any means. A 1970 attack by his Raiders (task forces of college students) on the integrity of Senator Edmund S. Muskie because an air-pollution bill fell short of their idealistic standards, was puerile and misdirected. A subsequent study of New York's First National City Bank exhibited remarkable naiveté about economic and financial complexities. Nader's often unbridled hyperbole is cause for legitimate rebuke. He once described the hot dog as the most dangerous unguided missile in the U.S.

In criticizing Nader, though, Mc-Carry complains that Nader criticized the National Traffic Safety Agency after helping establish it-and therefore being bound, McCarry presumes, never to attack it. After his disillusion with Nader's overzealousness, McCarry incongruously follows with a recitation of Nader's underzealousness in supporting the late Joseph A. Yablonski's ill-fated attempt to win control of the corrupt United Mine Workers.

"Conspiracy." Nowhere does Me-Carry really analyze the old-fashioned but to him somehow revolutionary concept of a Public Citizen as one exclusively devoted not to profit, fame or political power, but to what he takes to be the public good. McCarry, a journalist who served as Henry Cabot Lodge's speechwriter in 1960, is appalled that a corporation, like an individual, should be accused of "negligent homicide." It shocks him that Nader would describe Government officials too complacent to deal effectively with highway safety as part of a "conspiracy." He regards as practically un-American Nader's proposal that industrial polluters and price fixers should

McCarry is good at presenting the early life of a rare child who flowered into a rare man. At age four, Ralph Nader spent his spare time listening enchanted, to lawyers arguing cases in the Winsted, Conn., courthouse. At 14, he was addicted to daily reading of the Congressional Record. for most adult readers an adequate substitute for chloroform. As an undergraduate at Princeton, Nader was locked into the library so often after hours and on weekends that he was finally given a key of his own. His father, a Lebanese immigrant. ran a restaurant that "was no place to go and eat in peace." As a onetime customer, still rattled by the recollection. remarks, "Mr. Nader would always try to heat everybody up about wrongs and iniquities ... Mr. Nader would never let anything alone."

But as the youth grows into inde-sendent manhood, McCarry, almost like a baffled parent, begins urging that Nader be more worldly and conventional. In near exasperation, he

writes: "Nothing can reconcile Nader to the time lag between the expression of his outrage and the obliteration of its cause. He is never satisfied

When other critics question Nader's authority to investigate corporation executives or public officeholders, he wearily responds: "A couple of thousand years ago in Athens, a man could get up in the morning, wander around the city and inquire into matters affecting his well-being and that of his fellow citizens. No one asked him: 'Who ya with?' 'One suspects that Charles Mc-Carry would have #Hays Gorey



BEATRICE LILLIE IN 1963

Blithe Spirit

EVERY OTHER INCH A LADY by BEATRICE LILLIE, with JOHN PHILIP and IAMES BROUGH

360 pages, Doubleday, \$7.95.

There might be Dayak matrons in the forests of Borneo, Noel Coward once wrote, who would reduce you to helpless laughter. There might also be unspeakably hilarious female Pygmies in the jungles of the Congo. But in our civilization, he concluded, Bea Lillie must be the funniest woman alive.

Few who have seen her, offstage as well as on, are likely to disagree. When an errant pigeon flew in her apartment window, what could she do but ask, "Any messages?" When a waiter at Buckingham Palace spilled hot soun down her neck, her retort was, of course, "Never darken my Dior again." Miss Lillie, in fact, has long since passed into a sort of performers' nirvana and become a model for zany aunts and dowagers. She was, the various authors have told her, the inspiration for Mary Poppins. Auntie Mame and Madame Arcati in Blithe Spirit.

The lady's own life has often been less than blithe. Her one marriage, to Sir Robert Peel-a reckless spendthrift descended from the Prime Minister who gave his nickname "Bobby" to the English policeman-ended unhappily. Her New York is the greatest!

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We'll save you trouble.

A Swissair itnerary always functions smoothly. After all, in Switzerland the phones work, the function switzerland the phones work, the claucets work, the buses, trains and trolleys are on time, and if you should have to ask a question in French-speaking Geneva, you'll get an answer in the language you were born to, English.

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one child, the last Sir Robert, died when his ship was hit by Japanese bombs in 1942 She apparently never considered remarrying and spurned no less a figure than Clark Gable. "You lost your son, I lost my wife," she quotes Gable as saying. " 'Why don't we get married?' I didn't see the logic, to be perfectly frank ... Such a lovely man, too

Beatrice Lillie is now 73. What is she like, personally? Unfortunately, the reader does not really know after finishing her autobiography, which tells too little too long Unfortunately, too. her humorous style-or is it her collaborators'?-is only fitfully amusing in print. Beatrice Lillie is undoubtedly the funniest woman alive. But those who have not seen her will have to take it on faith. · Gerald Clarke

Fiddling in Old Rome

THE CONSPIRACY by JOHN HERSEY 274 pages, Knopf, \$6,95.

To Tim Foote, Books Editor, from Otto

Friedrich, book reviewer That Hersey novel is really pretty bad It's about an unsuccessful conspiracy to murder Nero, but for some unfathomable reason he has chosen to write it entirely as a series of documents. mostly memos between two police officials known only as Tigellinus and Paenus Even at times of high crisis they stop to send each other long memoranda in a kind of pseudo Latin, using terms like "the fourth night hour." And they consistently refer to Nero as Himself Do we really need a review?

Keep to essentials. Hersey's book is about power. He's been a housemaster or whatever at Yale, and they're very keen on power up there. He has also won a Pulitzer Prize, and it seems rather unprofessional to ignore his new book. I thought you were interested in history. Doesn't a novel about Nero inspire any interesting ideas?

To Foote from Friedrich: I wonder why American journalists keep trying to write about Rome as though it provided some very significant analogy to America. Remember John Gunther producing that book about Julius Caesar? Teddy White wrote a play, too, about crossing the Rubicon Even Hemingway, in the midst of covering the Spanish Civil War, wrote a grotesque playlet about the three Roman soldiers who had just crucified Christ. One of them keeps repeating, "I tell you, he was pretty good in there today.

Maybe I could get this review started by recalling that at 17 I tried an adaptation-in blank verse-of Racine's Britannicus.

To Friedrich from Foote:

Forget Britannicus. TIME rarely uses the first person singular, even in



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BOOK

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ROD ROUTEN BRITANNICA

MAN



Anyone who is graduated from college a both a Valedictorian and Student Body President is an unusual person indeed and such a person is Rod Routen

Rod joined Encyclopaedia Britannica in 1967 and feels his career with Britannica is gratifying because, "The rewards are great, not only for my family but for any family served by a Britannica representative who home with the best materials available.

Typical of the families served by Rod Routen is that of Mr. and Mrs. Sam D. Elliott. The Elliott's two children, Deborah and Steven, are both "A" students in Junior High school. Mr. Elliott, a representative of C. E. McCullough Co., Inc., attributes his children's scholastic success in some degree to having the Britannica Program in their home. Mrs. Elliott reports fewer trips to the library and homework getting done more quickly thanks to the Britannica's comprehensive index. Young Steven has used the Britannica Research Service several times and has found it very helpful



Does Rod Routen find his job rewarding? "It really is satisfying when you see families such as the Elliotts enjoying their Britannica and knowing that in years to come the benefits will be multiplied many times over."

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Encyclopaedia Britannica Dept. PR 107, 425 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60611 bylined reviews. Better stick to Hersey Nero and power. The deadline is next Tuesday

To Foote from Friedrich:

The trouble with writing about Hersey. Nero and power is that Hersey doesn't really seem to know much about power. Remember that White House party back in 1965 when Lyndon John son invited in a bunch of intellectuals and a lot of them tried to figure ou how to protest the Viet Nam War? Hersey's solution was to read aloud some excerpts from his book on Hiroshima

Two of the main conspirators in this book are Seneca and his nephew Lucan the poet. The two police officials keep passing along intercepted copies of letters between Seneca and Lucan and the two writers keep hacking away at the question "What is a writer's responsibility?" Seneca says. "A writer cannot change the world; his duty is to describe it." Then there's the chief police official. Tigellinus, who says, "A writer has no responsibilities, for responsibilities are the burden of power He is, at best, an entertainer, like that trained bear we saw nodding its head and catching apples in its mouth the oth-Lucan is the angry militant, arguing that a writer "must answer to the future." But Lucan is the one who finally betrays the conspiracy largely out of vanity, which seems to be historically untrue-so what is Hersey trying to tell us about the writer's responsibility?

To Friedrich from Foote:

What is their motto in New Haven's Lux et Vanitas? Maybe Hersey is being ironic in his use of memos between police officials, though Yalemen are not noted for a sense of irony. The deadline is still next Tuesday As Tigellinus often says. "This is a command

BEST SELLERS

-The Winds of War, Work (1 last week

- -Wheels, Hailey (2) 3-The Day of the Jackal, Forsyth (3)
- 4—The Assassins, Kazan (5) 5—The Exorcist, Blatty (4) 6—The Betsy, Robbins (6)

- 7-Rabbit Redux, Updike (7)
- 8—The Blue Knight, Wambaugh (9) 9—Our Gang, Roth (8) 10-The Peaceable Kingdom, de Hartog

NONFICTION

- -The Game of the Foxes, Forago (1) -Eleanor and Franklin, Lash (3) 3-Tracy and Hepburn, Kanin (2) 4-The Moon's a Balloon, Niven (6)
- 5-The Defense Never Rests,
- Bailey with Aronson (4 6-Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee.
- 7-The Last Whole Earth Catalog.
- 8-The Show Business Nobody Knows.
- 9-Report from Engine Co. 82, Smith (10) 10-Brian Piccolo: A Short Season, Marris (8)

MUSIC

Mitty Ditties

The songs of Cole Porter, George Gershwin or Jerome Kern are all very well. But what man does not believe in his heart that the songs he makes up and sings to himself are best of all? Most men do just that: make them up and sing them to themselves. Not Bob Friedman of Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Bob is passionate enough about his ditties to dream of taking over a commercial recording studio, bringing in top name musicians, and cutting an LP to give to 1,000 or so of his best friends and relatives. As the retired millionaire president of Ohio's National Machinery Co., he happens to be in a position to re-



BOS FRIEDMAN WITH SENNY CARTER When in doubt, add more.

alize that dream-and to pick up the \$250,000 tab.

Recordly, for example. Friedman stuffed 38 of his latest songs into his attached case and hopped a pet for Hol-tached case and hopped and

Happinessville.
What a funtabulous thrill.
I thought that I'd been through the

But look what I tound

This week Friedman will be at it again Carter and his forces will record three new compositions that Friedman wants to include in a new vanity album, his second in seven years. "I think I've written a lot of very good songs," he says. "But with what each one is costing me. I'm not sure I can afford to write any more."

Friedman's lyrics celebrate family, home, patriotism and brotherhood. Many of his songs are dedicated to one or the other of his five children, like Jenny.

> I was longing, sweet Jenny, Longing for the time, When you hear the love song,

> That's in my heart for my girl

As for Friedman's melodies, Benny Carter diplomatically says: "He doesn'i refine them the way a professional does If he spent just a little more time, he would have a great song instead of a good-song."

None of Friedman's songs has ever been published commercially, though he would not object if a record company or publisher took an interest in them. Basically, he is just a Mittyesque amateur who has always been surrounded by music at home, and probably always will be. He was playing ukulele by four, guitar by six, and classical and pop piano by eight, plus studying harmony. At Tiffin (Ohio) High School and at Cleveland's Case Institute, where he earned a degree in mechanical engineering. Friedman kept on playing in his spare time. At Tiffin he even headed up his own band-an idea he carried over years later when he organized his children and wife into a group called the Sharps and Flats.

It was in 1962 that Friedman wrote his first song, and in 1965 that he made his first album (with the help of Arrangers Matty Mattock and Billy May). Nowadays he often works through the night, laying a lyric like the following on his wife's breakfast tray:

All my hope is beginning to crumble I'm alraid that I'll soon take a tumble.

Friedman is as lavish in his hospitative to musicians as in his admiration for them. After a hard session in the studio, he might take all 49 members of the band to dinner. Back at his Fort Lauderdale home, he has been known to fly in combos from New York to play the night away—with his music.

All of which is trifling compared with his gesture in 1968, when he paid Billy May \$40,000 to arrange 47 of his songs for such combinations as concert band, marching band, men's glee club, women's glee club, and brase resemble club and brase resemble when the compared to the club and brase sensemble with the club and the club an

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Pictured above is SG-22, Crystal Compute Elegant with flowers. Also to serve candy nots or fruit. Footed antimony-silver base topped

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SHOW BUSINESS

The Godsons

Saturday-night muggings in Times Square are as routine as the traffle, but one recent sickup had a certain piquancy. Two gunmen knocked over a movie theater, shot the manager in the arm are happened to be showing The Gallather. A mad publicity sturi? Retribution by the Malfa? More likely it was ironic coincidence—and ill-planned as well. At the rate The God lather's packing them in, the \$13.00 cot would part safety.

In its first week of simultaneous reease at five theaters in New York City, The Godfuther pulled down close to half a million dollars. The lines at box offices are so long that some Broadway sharpies sell their places up from lor \$20 a shot. After openings in 34 other US cities had week, Paramount experts to have \$14 million stabled in the corporate king by the middle of the corporate king by the middle of dent Frank Yablans. "The picture is nothing less than annuity."

A movie with such mass appeal is not only going to make headlines and money. It is going to make stars. The Godfather is blessed with brilliant acting. Marlon Brando, of course, is the big news, revitalizing his erratic reputation with a performance of power and poignance as the Godfather, Don Vito Corleone. Yet superb as he is, Brando is merely reclaiming a position already staked out. In some ways more exciting are the clutch of little-known younger performers who burst forth in the film. Of these, none is more compelling than a short, brooding coil of tension named Al Pacino

Pacino plays Michael, the Godfather's favorite son and eventual heir. It may well be the most difficult role of the film. Michael begins as a war hero and college boy who insists on retaining an identity separate from the Cor-leone "business." He ends as a remorseless Don who conducts family affairs with brutal efficiency. This development is only implicit in the script, never stated outright. Pacino carries it off with exceptional intelligence and energy. The triumph of his performance is that it conveys Michael's youthful sensitivity without ever losing an edge of animal menace. To tap the right mixture of emotions, Pacino says he "thought a lot about music while I was doing the part and of an image. I saw Michael as though there was a circle of light and heat around him, shining on his face, that he was always trying to get out of. Michael is so very alone. That's the thing I found it difficult to live with. Next I want to do a comedy. Then I could have some fun every day

Survival Test. Although Pacino was a long shot who had to overcome both Paramount's skepticism and some big-name competition to win his role (TIME, March 13), no member of the cast has a more appropriate background for the movie. Of mostly Sicilian descent, he was raised in the South Bronx, a place that is less a neighborhood than a survival test. He was a solitary boy who used to hide out for hours atop an advertising billboard and who lived in fantasies spawned by the movies his mother took him to see. (His father, a mason, had left home when Al was two.) He entertained the other neighborhood kids by spinning stories. "I would tell

them I was from Texas." he recalls
Pacino threw himself into school
plays with such fervor that his teachers
urged that he be sent to the High School
of Performing Arts. There, despite his
acting talent, his grades were lackluster.
After leaving school at 17, he began
what he calls "the lost years, moving
from job to job, furnished room to furnished room, always broke." He had
started drinking at 13. Now he was
drinking more, He lost ai job as a mov-

ie usher after he prankishly led a line of ticket holders across the street to stand aimlessly in front of a department store. Finally, as superintendent of an apartment building, he "hustled garbage cans" and lived in a basement room. Taped to his door with Band-Aids was an 8-by-10 glossy of himself. Underneath was written "super." Says Pacineth of the properties of the store of

one can get.

During this time he walked fitfully all over Manhattan, recting seenes from plays to himself, shipping off into side alleys to read O'Neil alloud to the brick walls in 1966 he auditioned for got back into acting to save my life." Is the way he puts it now. He started land, small parts, which led to an Ohie Award-winning performance in old Manda-winning performance in off Broadways. The Indian Wunts the Broans. in 1968 and, the following year. In 1968 and the following year. In 1969 and Broadways.

In his performances he seemed repeatedly to be taking refuge in what he felt safest doing—a manie, tortured intensity. His first major movie role, as a junkie in last year's The Panie. in Newdle Park, was an impressive debut that seemed, nevertheless, predictable to those who had seen his theater work. The Goditalbur changed all that.

While Pacino's character is the most important of the Godfather's four sons, he remains part of a balanced quartet. In the roles of the other sons—all crucial in varying ways—the movie brings three more actors into the front rank:

IAMES CAAN plays the terrible-tempered eldes brother Sonny in a performance of great force, the perfect foil to Pacino's calculating and withdrawn Michael, Sonny is a character who falls victim to his own passion. The actor playing him could have met the same fate. Caan, however, knows how to make a character broad and boisterous without being overembatic.

Previously best known for his performance as the retarded ex-foothall player in Francis Ford Coppolls 'The Rain People'. Cann offstage is an extended of the People's and the People's and best for the People's and the People's and his 'New York'. he files to boast hack in New York'. he files to boast hack in New York'. he files to boast hack in New York'. he files to boast for throwing some kid out a window the Wash't really but II was only a 11story fall, and he landed in a flower garden."

Cuan himself fell into acting after a couple of armless years at college, where he played football and dabbied in business administration. He spent a year at New York City's Neighborhood Playhouse hust stoully refused to take certain courses. "I wasn't going to any ballet chasses where the guys were looking in the mirror all day doing their excesse." he says. He made his way to Hollywood, where "they were about the first way to the strength of the says. He made his way to the says were the says. The made his way to the says were about the says and the says are the says. He made his way to the says are says to the says the say









them back." When the studio insisted on his participation in Journey to Shiloh, Caan donned a fright wig and mumbled his dialogue so badly that each line had to be dubbed. "That," he recalls with satisfaction, "was my last picture for Universal."

Caan, 33, studied for his God/table role not so much by reading the script as by hanging around Brooklyn with "a lot of guy who are recoklyn with "a lot of guy who are not hanging around be recommended from the film, and his assimilation became sire tually flawless. He even added some business of his own, Sonny's contemptuous gesture of throwing money on the ground after he has shattered a photographer's camera, for instance, is a Caan invention.

GORET BUYALL, who plays the Godfather's adopted son Tom Hagen, has a face that is never familiar. Engrave it on a newly minted nickel and he still would not be recognized on the street. This enduring anonymity may be a handicap to celebrity, but if gives him a chameleon's adaptability. Over the past decade, Duvall, 41, has papeared in at least a dozen movies, applying an unemphatic vitruosity to every kind of tole from each drivers to union organizers, milksop to archivillation of the control of

Hagen, the Godfather's consigliere,



CAZALE AS FREDO



DUVALL AS HAGEN



CAAN AS SONNY

is a combination lawyer, valet and advance man-"a million-dollar go-fer," in Duvall's words. The role as written is a sketch, a brief for a character. Duvall painted in the portrait. For instance. he wanted to suggest that Hagen, despite all his college education, still retained strong traces of his street origins. He remembered two Italian cronies of his who had once come to watch him rehearse in Arthur Miller's A View From the Bridge. "They sat there," Duvall recalls, "watching Miller, listening to him talk. After the rehearsal they told me Miller reminded them of a guy who had made it in the rackets. That quality was what I worked for in Hagen

JOHN CAZALE plays Fredo in a role no more than half as large as the other Corleone brothers, yet he is just as memorable. Fredo is shy, tentative and a lit-

tle dim. During the violent exercises of power he remains outside the action, full of precarious bravado that shatters at the first threat. By accentuating Fredo's all-too-human vulnerability, Cazate setash neatly off with The Godfather's to estash neatly off with The Godfather's be a Lax Vegas strud and its most poignant (Fredo sitting on a curb next to his father's bullet-riddled body, wailing helplessly).

Carale, 36, has scuffled along from cating classes at Boston University to the Charles Playhouse to the inevitable stin off-Broadway, whose he paid the rent between acting jobs by becoming a photographer. He was also an office messenger at the Essa Building in Rockefeller Center. There one of his fellow messengers was a struggling actor named Al Peich.

What Is The Godfather Saying?

After the first hurrahs for The Godfather, critical reaction to the movie has snaged on a few key question. Does it revel in Hollywood gangster melodrama? Does it sentimentalize the Mafa? Does it present the Mob as a metaphor for all business or politics? One of TIME's cinema critics gives his assessment:

"I believe in America."

Those opening words, heard over a black screen, are a testament and a plea—not so much a pleage of alle-giance to an adopted country as an obeisince to a shadow government of profound power. An Italian immartuneral director has a daughter who has been dishonored in the profound power of the profound power in the profound power in the tradition of his native land, he turns to a man who understands such matters and who will be able to give him satisfaction. In return he owes the man a service. And he must respectfully call him 'Godfasher'.

No American Ilim before The Godinder has ever caughts to truly the texture of an ethnic subculture. Director Francis Ford Coppola knows his subject so well that he imparts an almost visceral understanding that does not permit easy judgments. Coppola gets it all down, and egis it right: the Don dancing proudly with his daughter on her wedding day; the informal ritual of Tamily dinner, and the whole proccupation with food. Even the dialogue has the unmistakable cadence of the street, as when a Collonne listocharant describes an untraceable revolver of Collonne incurrent describes an untraceable revolver stock villains nor national stereotypes, beccome neither stock villains nor national stereotypes, beccome compositation of the contraction of the cont

But the fact that Coppola scrupulously humanizes his characters does not mean that he sentimentalizes the Mafia. The men are racists and hypocrites. They form a society closed to women, who are indulged, protected, finally depersonalized. One may admire the Godfather for his refusal to traffic in dope, but his reasons are practical, not moral: he stands to lose all his political contacts, because they—not he—consider narcoties "a dirty business."

In this world, "business" becomes the ultimate morality, the final and irrefutable excuse for the most insidious distoyalty and the most brutal slaughter. During the wedding that opens the film, the Don metes out favors and punishments; during the christening that ends it, this soon and successor Michael pieloge faith in God and resident the control of the control of the control of the mortes of the control of the control of the control state, and the control of the control of the control of the state, and the control of the state, and the control of the control of the control of the state, and the control of the control of the control of the state, and the control of the control of the control of the state, and the control of the control of the control of the state, and the control of the control of the control of the state, and the control of the control of the control of the state, and the control of the control of the control of the state, and the control of the control of the control of the state, and the control of the control of the control of the state, and the control of the control of the control of the state, and the control of the control of the control of the state, and the control of the control of the control of the state, and the control of the control of the control of the state, and the control of the control of the control of the state, and the control of the control of the control of the control of the state, and the control of the control of the control of the control of the state, and the control of the control of the control of the control of the state, and the control of the control o

Coppola extends this moral masquerade even furture, using the Madia as a metaphor not only for corruption in business, but for corruption in all centers of power, emphatically including syermment. "My father is no different from any other powerful man," Michael being naive. Scanots and Congressment don't have to being naive. Scanots and Congressment don't have ple Killed." Replies Michael: "Who's being naive now, Kay?" When the Don expresses regret that Michael could not have been "Senator, a Governor," the son promises him, "We'll get there, Pop." As the film would promises him, "We'll get there, Pop." As the film would

Although it is nominally about crime. The Godlathehas no more in common with the razile-dazle Warner Bros. gangster yarns of the '30s than The Wild Bused-Bros. gangster yarns of the '30s than The Wild Busedbullets and murch of the primary concerns in one bullets and murch of the primary concerns in our bullets and murch of the primary concerns in a savagery of its ironies, expressed within a traditional framework, it is much closer to, say, Bertolucics' The Conformist. In its blending of new depth with an old genre, its becomes that razily, a mass entertainment that is also greater.

SCIENCE

Optoelectronics Arrives

A pocket-sized electronic calculator that almost instantaneously flashes answers in bright numbers. A tabletop clock that at the press of a button displays with lighted numerals the hour, minute and second in any of the world's 24 time zones. A transistorized depthfinder that tells the Sunday sailor in glowing red numbers exactly how many feet, or fathoms, of water lie under his keel. These futuristic devices, already on the market, are only samples of the dazzling consumer spin-offs from a totally new scientific field called "optoelectronics"-the marriage of modern optics with space-age electronics

The journal Physics Today devotes most of its current issue to optoelectronics, calling it "without doubt one of the fastest-growing areas in physics. The new technology has already pro-duced miniaturized lasers that are no bigger than a grain of sand. It is turning holography (three-dimensional photography) into an exciting new adjunct of diagnostic medicine, civil engineering and computer technology. It has yielded light-detection devices that can virtually see in the dark, and it offers a promising way to help relieve the jam in cable and radio communications by transmitting messages on beams of light. Yet in terms of everyday impact, optoelectronics has had its greatest visibility in the rapidly proliferating consumer devices that use electronics to display numbers, letters and other changing signals

Such "alphanumeric" displays are not entirely new. Since the 1960s, cathode ray tubes (CRTs) similar to those in MONSANTO'S EXPERIMENTAL DASHBOARD

home TV sets have been used to perform such varied chores as giving stock information in brokerage offices, confirming reservations at distant hotels. and even showing air traffic patterns over crowded airports. For simpler tasks, such as those performed by electronic meters-where only numbers are needed on display panels-there are smaller and less expensive devices called gas discharge tubes. The Burroughs Corp.'s popular Nixie tube, for example, contains ten overlapping electrodes that form the digits 0 to 9. If current is sent into one of these electrodes. all of which have their own separate connections at the base of the tube, the electrode will light up (reason: the gas surrounding that electrode quickly be-

gins to glow). Despite their many uses, CRTs and gas-discharge tubes have certain drawback. They require considerable to vibrations back. They require considerable to vibrations be miniaturiod. These shortcoming are all the more significant in military and space applications. Aboard at rock-et ship, for instance, every part must be accompact as possible and also be capable of surviving the shock of sudden acceleration and deceleration. To fill this need, the Pentagor and NASs because the support of the proposed of deceleration and the state of the proposed of deceleration. The control of the proposed of deceleration and the state of the proposed of the

One Way. The search quickly led to the same technology that produced that tiny workhorse of modern electronics, the transistor, which owes its success to a class of materials called semiconductors. These are crystalline substances that will readily conduct an electric current only if they are contaminated

-or, in technical jargon, "doped" -with other substances that give them either a surplus or deficit of electrons. Moreover, if two dissimilar semiconductors are joined together-one with a shortage of negatively charged electrons (known as a P-type because it has a positive charge), the other with an electron abundance (or N-type because it has a negative charge)-an electrical current applied to this junction will flow in only one direction: from the N side to the P side, much the same as the oneway current flow in old-fashioned radio vacuum tubes called diodes. Even more significant, certain semiconductors, notably those made of gallium phosphide and gallium arsenide phosphide, will glow with a bright red light when current is flowing through them.

These remarkable new optoelectrical components are called light-emitting diodes, or LEDs. Often only 1/32 of an inch wide, they have advantages that many of the older optical displays lacked: a longer lifetime (up to 100 years in the opinion of some scientists), very low power consumption (much less than that needed even by a tiny flash-

Gollium phosphide born Gollium phosphide born Gollium phosphide born Bose Find Hard Hard

light bulb) and, like the transistor, a high resistance to shock and other abusive treatment. Most important of all, they can be easily assembled into miniature electronic displays that form numbers in a flash.

In a typical LED display, such as those made by RCA Monsanto or General Electric, each digit is formed of seven separately wired segments on a single base plate (see diagram). Reminscent of matchsticks laid out for a parlor game, the segments are so airanged that they can form any digit from 01 to 9. The proper combination of segments to form the required number.

Switching. That may require very complex electronics. A depthfinder, for instance, works by bouncing sound waves off the ocean floor and clocking how long it takes them to return. Thus the intervals between the original signals and their echoes are actually measurements of depth. But before such measurements can be visually displayed, they must first be converted into an electric current with fluctuations that precisely mirror those echo intervals. The reason is that the depthfinder is, in effect, a miniature computer or switching system. Only those circuits linked to the appropriate diode segments will be switched on with each fluctuation of

In more sophisticated arrangements, where complicated images like letters are required, there may be a larger number of segments and back-up circuitry of greater complexity. Even so, many scientists are convinced that in the future light-emitting diodes will be increasingly used in everything from wristwatches to auto dashboards. As Dr. Henry Kressel, head of semiconductor device research at RCA, puts it: "The LED's day has come."



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